The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 118 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd May.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	*India ..	8000	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	*Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Perang Maru	Muragumi	4985	9th May	22nd May
Inaba Maru	Shinobe	6189	20th ,,	30th ,,
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3785	26th ,,	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	5th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

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ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
CYCLE

ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS

AND LIFT INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY,
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—J. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3475¶	10th May.*	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A &	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.

§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	11th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	.. Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York..	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct .	21st Oct.
†City of Paris..	9232	10th Oc ...	17th Oct...	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	28th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec...	....	25th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles.
‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London vid Marseilles ..	653	1,001	489	801
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	909	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,400,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 251.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCOLPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
BARPETA, 3,200, Thur. 21st May, a.m. TC. M. LHASA, 2184, Fri. 22nd May *6 a.m. Direct ‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday, the 21st May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA" 3,200 tons, on Thursday, the 21st May calling at Verawal, Mangrols, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lingo, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ...Thursday 28th May
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 11th June.
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 25th ,,
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 9th July

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nichol Road, near Bellard Pier.
Bombay.

19th May, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA..	6368	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,
LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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RAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 192.

THE CHOICE OF A CAMERA

If you are contemplating the purchase of a camera with a good lens, let the camera be one that is built for the lens by the makers of the lens.

Messrs. GOERZ have been making photographic lenses for the past 28 years, and each camera made by them is built for the lens with which it is fitted. Their latest product the "DOGMAR" lens is the acme of optical perfection.

Over seventy per cent. of the press photographer of the world use GOERZ cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.

In point of value, excellence of workmanship and the wonderful performance of the lenses fitted, GOERZ cameras are unequalled by any at a similar price.

May we have the pleasure of showing you the latest models of GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.

MARCKS & CO. LD. BOMBAY & POONA
AGENTS FOR C. P. GOERZ. O.A.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Linoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 297.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., LD.

Provident Schemes

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencie and Bonus List of.

MAJUMDAR BROS. AND CO.
Managing Agents.
43-1, Bowbazar Street,
CALCUTTA.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: 'patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices, MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

ENGLISH Nurse requires situation at once. Good experience with young children.—Apply N. REDDISH, 68, Hotel Cecil, Simla. 2061

WANTED a second hand three-fourth or half size BILLIARD TABLE. State price and particulars to Box No. 482, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2583.

WANTED—Polo pony up to 14 stone, must be fast and easy to play, preferred sound and young.—Address W. H. MEYRICK, Monine Motipore, B. & N. W. Ry. 2062

THERE are vacancies for eight trained nurses in this hospital. Salary not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, with furnished quarters, lights and fans, but without rations. To a specially trained surgical or theatre nurse, Rs. 130 per mensem is offered.

Apply, with recent testimonials, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Howrah. 2007

WANTED SITUATION as a Professor or Lecturer in Philosophy in any of the 1st grade colleges, for a Master of Arts in Mental and Moral science of the Madras University, with experience in lecturing to the college classes, with brilliant university career, aged 26, athletic and sportsman. Apply to "K" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2590

AN Assistant Engineer is required by the District Board, Shahpur District, Punjab, to assist the District Engineer. Applicant must be an European and have had some experience on Roads and Buildings. A probation of six months will be demanded.—Apply stating qualifications and terms to DISTRICT ENGINEER, Shahpur, Shahpur District, Punjab. 2051

LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTOR Wanted—Must be an experienced locomotive engineman of good education, tactful and strictly sober. Duties are chiefly travelling with and instructing drivers in handling a locomotive economically. Pay Rs. 300-10-350, with free quarters and travelling allowance. Apply stating age and enclosing copies of testimonials, to LOCO. & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, Burma Railways, Insein, Burma. 2054

WANTED an experienced trained graduate for the post of Head Master of D.A.A.V. Aided High School, Ajmer, on Rs. 140 p.m.

Also two other graduates experienced, B. Sc or trained to work as Assistants. Salaries Rs. 50, Rs. 75 p.m., according to qualifications. Arya Samajist will be preferred.

Applications to reach the undersigned not later than 31st May 1914.

MITHAN LALL BHARGAWA, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Honorary Secretary. 2052

WANTED trained experienced Instructors for Police Training School, Hyderabad. One on H. S. Rs. 200/plus 25, and 3 on H. S. Rs. 150—5—175, plus 25 each. Must be well able to deliver lectures in Urdu. Sound knowledge of Criminal Law and Police Circulars essential.—Apply stating age, qualifications, testimonials, etc., to INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2031

WANTED—An Assistant Master, who must be European or Anglo-Indian, to teach general subjects.

Preference will be given to one who has a University Degree, or its equivalent, or who has been trained as a teacher.

Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, a mess allowance of Re. 1 per diem and furnished quarters.

Also a Temporary Master will be required from June 24th to September 14th.

Good Latin and English desirable.

Salary according to qualifications.

Apply giving full personal and educational particulars and sending copies only of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL.
LA MARTINIERE,
Calcutta. 2067

WANTED.

WANTED at once Compositors, for English composition, apply 10 a. m., (S. T.) to THE BRITISH INDIA PRESS, Mazagon. 2636

WANTED B.A.'s as TEACHERS in the Moffussil. Starting salary Rs. 55 to Rs. 60 p. m. with prospects. Apply to "HITAKARI," Pandharpur. 2061

WANTED TWO GENERAL CLERKS on Rs. 30/- and Rs. 40/- per month. Must be smart. Good handwriting essential. Apply "L. B." C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2637

WANTED SITUATION by a young European gentleman well versed in French and Italian languages. Apply to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2626

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0; Rs. 6-0 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 per doz. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED two first-class cornet players—Sikh, Dogra of Panj. Muhdn. Good prospects for really good players.—Apply BAND PRESIDENT 24th Punjabis, Nowshera, N. W. F. P. 2053

WANTED PUPILS for tuition on the Violin by an accomplished and highly trained young man. Apply to Box No. 497, Advt. Dept.,"Bombay Chronicle." 2627

WANTED experienced AGENTS for canvassing Sola Hats in Bombay Province. Parsi preferred. Security Rs. 100 essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply:—P. I WORKS, 129/2, Mechova-Bazar Street. Calcutta. 2056

TWO draftsmen required for inking in Survey, Plans and tracing for 3 months. Applicants must be neat and accurate workers, and able to do lettering for photographs.

Apply with copies of tes timonials and work, which will not be returned, stating pay required, to—

STATE ENGINEER,
2059 Alwar State.

WANTED—SMART TRAVELLER Parsee, Goanese, or Native, Good Salary and commission to satisfactory man. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2643

REQUIRED a SALEMAN for perfumery business. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 601, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2644

WANTED a qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D. Rajputana, on a salary of Rs. 90—6—120. Must be well up at computing and designing. A man with a School of Arts training preferred. Twelve months' probation. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, P. W. D., Rajputana, Mount Abu. 2058

BENARES WATER WORKS—WANTED A HEAD ENGINE DRIVER holding a 1st Class Engineer's Certificate under the N. W. P. and Oudh (United Provinces) Boilers and Prime Movers Act or a B. O. T. Certificate for the Bhelupura Distribution Pumping Station. Salary Rs. 135 rising to Rs. 150 p.m. with free quarters.

Applications should be in applicant's own writing, stating age, experience, etc. together with copies of testimonials which should be submitted to undersigned by the 26th May 1914.

A WASDELL,
2068 Superintendent. Water Works.

FOR SALE—Owner Transferred Home. B. W. M. ZEPHYR, I. P. A. C., aged 7 years. Exceptionally fast and handy. Winner of regimental race and several Gymkhana races last year. Likely to win bigger races. Believed absolutely sound, Rs. 2,500.

2. B. W. M. TARCOOLA, I. P. A. C., aged. Fast and handy and very easy to play, Rs. 750.

3. 32 H.P. Hudson, four-seater. Complete with everything. Perfect running order. Powerful and excellent hill climber. economical to run. 1½ years old, Rs. 5,000.

4. 40 lbs. tent. Hardly ever used. Complete with bathroom, Rs. 30.

5. 500 Express Rifle in case, Rs. 150.

Apply to F. H. BEAUFORT, 43rd Light Infantry Ahmednagar. 2066

WANTED an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld., on a salary of Rs. 200 (two hundred only) per month and the privileges of free quarters, light, fuel and personal medical attendance. Applications stating age with testimonials should be addressed to the Undersigned in sealed covers superscribed. "Application for the post of Carding Master" and should reach him on or before the 21st May, 1914.

RAJA KISHORI LAL GOSWAMI BAHADUR,
M.A., B.L.,
Director,
The Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited,
Serampore, E. I. Ry.
(Distt Hooghly).
2065

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN OXYPATHOR, excellent condition. Bought for Rs. 150. Any reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 499, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2635

FOR SALE—Mahableshwar, TWO FULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on twenty-two acres of freehold land, bungalows always let. Price Rs. 40,000. Apply "X. Y. Z." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2493

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE.—Very valuable artistic household furniture, glass, crockery, platedware etc. etc., will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION commencing 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), at No. 20, Queen's Road, near Marine Lines Street, by Messrs. Bennett & Co. 2640

FOR SALE.—A complete quite new ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT of first class maker, weighing 4 Cwt., including Cage, Mortor, Controller Etc., Etc., Reason for sale is death of owner, apply to Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2629

FOR SALE several GUNS, RIFLES and REVOLVERS. Can be inspected at the Undersigned's office between 11-30 a. m., and 2-30 p. m., Saturdays excepted.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator General, Bombay.
Administrator General's Office,
High Court, 18th May 1914.
2642

FOR SALE or TO BE LET (WHOLE or in PARTS).

2 COMMODIOUS upper storied BUNGALOWS, near Grant Road Station; open all sides; large compound,3300 sq. yds. suitable for large establishments, Hospitals, Boarding House, Charitable Institution, Printing Press, Factory, Godowns etc. Rent Rs. 375. Brokers or Agents need not apply to Box. No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2449

FOR SALE at Mahableshwar. Offers are invited for the purchase of 3 acres and 30 gunthas of a building site Survey No. 236, central situation adjoins 'Glendale,' Woodland,' and 'The Craig,' on the road to Government House. For particulars apply to

Messrs. ADURJEE BROS,
General Merchants,
2611 Mahableshwar.

TO BE LET.

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

NOTICES

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon invite applications for the appointment of ASSISTANT HARBOUR-MASTER. The salary of the appointment will be Rs. 500 —25—850 a month with a house allowance of Rs. 100 a month. No extra fees of any description will be allowed.

Leave and leave allowances will be granted in accordance with the civil service regulations (European services).

Candidates must be British born subjects not less than 30 and not more than 35 years of age. They must hold Board of Trade Masters' Certificates or Colonial Masters' Certificates to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Vic. Cap. 2 have been made applicable.

Applications should be addressed to the Deputy Conservator of the Port and each should be accompanied by a (a) a copy of the candidate's birth certificate or other satisfactory documentary evidence as to age; (b) copies of three satisfactory certificates testifying to the candidate's good conduct, sobriety and ability; and (c) a medical certificate of fitness signed by a qualified medical officer. Before applying candidates are recommended to read the conditions of services and duties of Assistant Harbour-Masters as revised up to the 1st May, 1913. Copies of these conditions may be seen at the office of the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Rangoon or at the office of this paper.

The selected candidate will be required to contribute 8 1-8 per cent. of his salary monthly to the provident fund which has been established by the Port Commissioners.

Applications will be received by the Deputy Conservator up to noon on Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1914.

By order,
I. COWLING,
Secretary,
Rangoon Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, 7th May, 1914. 2060

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to ONE p.m., (B.T.), on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1914, for the supply of Clothing to Peons and other ployees of the Municipality.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge fro mthe undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in cash of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the contract

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, Esq.,
M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli 18th May 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

84-86, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, ON ELPHINSTONE ROAD AND AT GAIWADY, NEAR MAHIM.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, on the days and time mentioned below, sell by Public Auction, the following properties, on the respective premises, by order and under instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, Haji Sulleman Haji Joosab, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 5th day of August, 1911, and made between the above named mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF MAY, 1914, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), THE PROPERTIES AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, out of the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,585 square yards, and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 78, 78, 203, 203, 209, 209, 221, 221, New Nos. A-11977 and 11978, New Survey Nos. 3-1923, 4-1924, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 3499 (1), 3502, 3515, Street Nos. 963, 966, 978, Ward No. 3499 (2), Street No. 963A, Ward No. 3499 (3), and Street No. 963 B, Ward No. 3506 (1), and Street No. 967, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Narayan, on or towards the West by a water passage, on or towards the North by the property of Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Narayan, and on or towards the South by a public passage.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground with the messuage, tenement or house standing thereon, situate at Elphinstone Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,230 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 49, 53, 88, New Nos. A-11934, 12849, New Survey Nos. 1 B-1927, 1 C-1928, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under G. Ward No. 3603 (2), Street No. 967A, Ward No. 3503 (3), and Street No. 967B, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a water passage, on or towards the West by the Tulsi water pipe, on or towards the North by the property of Cashinath Vithoba, and on or towards the South by a public passage.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF MAY, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), THE PROPERTY AT GAIWADY, NEAR MAHIM.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax, tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or building, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gaiwady, near Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 897-5 square yards, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 485, New No. 4-4313, Old Survey No. 26, New Survey No. 6-9 Ward G. No. 5042 (1), Street No. 370, and forming part of the land bearing Collector's Old No. 485, New No. 4313, Old Survey No. 26-9, and New Survey No. 9, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond it by properties of Bai Jewoobai, and Nana Goldsmith, and Haji Abba Ally, and on or towards the West partly by a sweepers' passage and partly by the property of Haji Tyeb Mahomed, and on or towards the North by 2nd Lohar Chawl Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Sadanand and Bros.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the said mortgagees, at their Office, at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE, ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND May, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On FRIDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the shop on New Queen's Road, opposite the Royal Opera House, by order of the owner who is leaving the station for Delhi; valuable fancy articles and made to order household furniture, suitable for presentations and house decorations comprising of electric chandeliers from 2 to 6 lights, alternate current electric fans, electric fittings, rich platedware by well-known makers, cases of mother-o-pearl, fish and fruit knives, egg stands, butter pots, centre pieces, velvet piled carpets, fancy flower vases, bronze electric hall figures, Japanese wall hangings, made to order, household furniture, venetian pier glasses, drawing room upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, writing tables, single and double door almyrahs, venetian pillar stands, palm stands, pot stands, handsome cabinets, glass door cupboards, corners, tiled teapoys, bronze figures, towel, horses, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT TEMKER STREET, NEAR SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

By order of Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Jamnadas Parbhudas and Popatlal Parbhudas, trading as Popatlal Parbhudas and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mahomedkhan Bin Mohedinkhan Deshmukh, the mortgagor, and under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th day of February, 1913, and expressed to be made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & Co., (Contd.)

other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tenker Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 114, and Street No. 91, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1189, 1190, 1190, New Nos. 8352, 8353, 8354, Old Survey Nos. 2325, 3-2324, 1.2324, and New Survey No. 3777, and containing by admeasurement 184 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a sweepers' passage, on the West by the said Tenker Street, on the North by the property of Haji Tyeb Gani, and on the South by the property of Manshi Feizhially Bin Mahomed Zaman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 19th May, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT SEWREE IN THE BUNGALOW, NEAR THE MACKENZIE SAW MILLS, ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, 1914, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow, near the Mackenzie Saw Mills, near the cemetery, at Sewree on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household drawing, dining and bed-room furniture of well known makers, such as dining table and chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, Chesterfield sofas, easy low and Curzon chairs, sweet-toned upright iron framed cottage piano by L. Halles and Co. of England, rich cabinets, corner cabinets, fancy and tiled teapoy, marble top tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, carpets, wall and table ornament side boards, dinner-waggons bookstands screens, single and double glass and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses palm stands, vases, jardineers, table and hanging lamps, chiffoniers, meat-safes, clothes baskets, easels, pictures, single and double bedsteads. Jost's fan, hatstand, rich glass crockery and platedware, one gent's cycle by Rudge Whitworth, etc.

The property of William Mitchell, Esq., of the Mackenzie Saw Mills, proceeded Home.

Catalogues are published and the goods is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 TONS BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Under instructions from Messrs. A. Blascheck & Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Nensookdas Rampartah, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown of Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo (now occupied by them) at Clive Road (between Kalyen and Poona Street) opposite the Government Tobacco Depot, Wari Bunder, the following:—

75 Tons Brown Bold Linseed (packed in new bags) in separate lots of 25 tons each.

The lots will be sold at Railway Delivery terms.

A deposit of 90 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be taken within 3 days after the sale.

The above goods can be inspected at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the above place before the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Premises in El. Circle, Fort near Kemp & Co., the teak and blackwood, office and household furniture such as:—

Dining tables, dinner wagon, meatsafe, arm and armless chairs, tile teapoys, corner cabinets, single and double iron, cots, hat stands, leather and tapestry lined sofas, office chairs, writing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, file cabinet, glass screens, book cases, blocks, phonographs, records, side boards, fancy tile, almyrahs, Lady's tables, cane and tapestry line easy chairs, low chairs, cane sofas, vases, and etc. etc.

D'LAL & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-DAY TUESDAY the 19th May 1914, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

5 drums and 2 cases spirit, electric bulbs, tobacco, glassware, Chinaware, tinware, earthenware, (electric appliances), provisions, soap, fish-oil, vaseline, lampshades, hardware, periodicals, acid casks, pet jelly, rice, castor seeds, garlic, pepper, washing soda, wire, steel circles, steel joints, firebricks, marble pieces, planks and other various articles.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES FINE MACHINE GINNED BROACH COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot.—

75 F. P. bales of Broach Fine Machine Ginned cotton, more or less damaged by fire and water, from Dabhoi to Colaba Inv. Nos. 57 R.R. 69061 of 1-5-14 out of 157 bales.

AUCTION OF 100 TONS OF BENGAL BELLIHARI COAL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), on account and at the risk of Mr. Ambalal Pranjivandas, the following Coal lying at Darukhana Tank Bunder on Port Trust land opposite Mr. Tricumjee Jeewandas Plot No. 31.

100 Tons Bengal Bellihari Coal.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 26, Case No. 48, Chinch Bunder Cross Lane.

Building Street Nos. 82-86: 23-25: 108-112:, Case No. 167: 262: 315:, 1st and 2nd Nowroji Hill Road.

SALE OF SALVAGE OF COTTON PRESSING PLANT DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER AT THE GOCULDASS CULLIANJI PRESS CO.'S PRESS AT VICTORIA BUNDER, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Underwriters Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will receive private offers at their Rooms for the purchase of the following cotton pressing plant, etc., salved from the late fire at the above Press up to Friday the 22nd instant till 2 p.m. (S. T.), comprising:—

2 hydraulic baling compound press by Messrs. Nasmyth Willson and Co.

1 horizontal pumping engine with 12 pumps by Nasmyth Willson and Co.

1 high pressure non-condensing steam engine.

2 cotton openers.

1 lot shaftings, drums, pedestals, stools, &c.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid along with the offer.

The balance of the purchase money to be paid within four days and the goods to be removed away within four weeks from the date of the acceptance of the offer, failing which the goods will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the purchaser or purchasers holding him or them liable for all the loss and charges incurred thereby.

A sum of Rs. 1,500 to be paid as a deposit along with the balance of the purchase money by the purchaser which will be retained by the vendor and will be forfeited in case if he or they does or do not remove away the goods within the stipulated time.

The vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1914.

Dr. O. S. MARDEN'S
INSPIRATIONAL
BOOKS.

(1) GETTING ON. A book replete with Messages of Inspiration for every reader.
(2) PUSHING TO THE FRONT. A world-famous book which has proved the turning point in many careers.
(3) PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY. A great book on the New Thought line.
(4) THE SECRET OF ACHIEVEMENT. A book of inspiration and incentive to young and old.
(5) HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN. A series of straight-from-the-shoulder talks on Success in life.
(6) THE YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS. A most practical collection of "Talks to Young Men."
(7) THE MIRACLE OF RIGHT THOUGHT. A valuable book that is bringing new life and new power to thousands.
(8) BE GOOD TO YOURSELF. Points out how to keep in first class condition, physically and mentally.
(9) EVERY MAN A KING, or, Might in Mind Mastery. A notable book.
(10) SELF-INVESTMENT, or The Wonderful Possibilities of Self-Culture.

Re. 1-0 each (Postage extra)
BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY.
Picket Road, Bombay.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road, No. 20, next to Officers' Mess, near Marine Lines Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware, crockery and platedware, one large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, table and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, ornaments, corner whatnots, teapoys, one cottage piano, glass-door book cases, writing tables, blackwood open carved furniture one revolving top writing table with masterkey single and double bedsteads dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown almyrahs, and presses, fancy teapoys, bentwood chairs, reclining sofas, one large ice-box, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property used by Commander-Major A L. F. Smith, 2nd Queen's Own Victoria Rajput Light Infantry, and others.

The property of another gentleman—

One handsome strong English rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, by Holmes with a strong bay waler horse and a set of brass mounted harness.

One handsome strong rubber-tyred landaulette nearly new.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household English furniture, by John Robert and others rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs large miror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, carpets, table hanging and hall lamps, water colours, engravings, and oil painting, drawing rooms sofas and chairs, also handsome pieces of English furniture cabinets, corner watnots, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables glass door book cases, cane chairs, rocking chairs, teapoys, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of A. T. Stuart, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DYE AND COLOUR.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 540 of 1911, (Thakersey Luxmidas versus Khimji Goculdas) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

17 cases of Dye and colour.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 19th May, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Cinema at **6-30;** Variety at **10 p.m.**

THE LYRICAL FOUR

MISS JESSIE WILTON

Miss PATTIE O'HANLON

What Happened to Mary. 2nd Part.

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Opening Wednesday 20th May

Bombay's old favourite

Mr. DAN CLIFFORD

Late of Bandmann Opera Co.

Direct from England.

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.

Italian Fencing.

Foil and sword fencing taught by an expert Italian instructor.

THE BEST EXERCISE, ALSO FOR LADIES.

TERMS MODERATE. APPLY:—

M. CAVALETTI,

57, Watson annexe,

APOLLO BUNDER.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER GREAT JUNGLE FILM.

"AMID RAGING BEASTS"

To-Night! AT THE To-Night!

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

DID YOU SEE THAT GREAT FILM, "IN THE MIDST OF THE JUNGLE?" WELL, THIS IS SOME THING STILL BETTER.

Read what the Press says about it:—

"In many respects it is a wonderful picture. Lions, Tigers, Elephants, and an Ape, all play their part in this remarkable visualisation of jungle life, and in the course of 2,500 feet there are thrills and to spare.

EXCELLENT COMICS. A BRIGHT AND BREEZY PROGRAM ALL THROUGH.

3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

Charni Road. **FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.** Tel. No. 1271.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

6-30 PALACE OF VARIETIES **10.**

BANDMANN-RICKARD'S CIRCUIT

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

"A Ripping Show—A Top-Hole Bill"

FERRY CORWEY

The Funny Musical Clown.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST

HARP AND BANJO COMBINATION

STAVORDALE QUINTETTE.

The STAVORDALES

Imitate the Human Voice

Then we have an

ALL "STAR" BILL

OF EXCLUSIVE PICTURES

POPULAR PRICES

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 6 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp gains.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage. Chage for cooly hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooris, Andheri and Thana Agents add one ana to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application —

THE MANAGER.

"ALMIGHTY."

RUPEES. ?

WHERE TO FIND THEM

10,000.

Interesting Leaflets, describing the 53 Wonderful, Successful and Easy American Advertised Methods of securing them without interfering with your present vocation, to be distributed

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EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT ENTIRELY.

"M. MOSHKA'S"

HAIR DRESSING SALOONS

Opp. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW,
KAVARANA BUILDING.
HORNBY ROAD,
and
Mahommedi Mahal, Dhobie Talao.

Gentlemen will receive every attention at the hands of experienced European Hair-Dressers.

Electric Brushes, Fans, and all modern conveniences.

STERILIZED IMPLEMENTS USED.

Razor Grinding and Settin a Speciality

Perfumery, Soaps, Shaving Requisites of every description obtainable.

POPULAR PRICES.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th May 1914 was 30.058 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.			
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	.. Inches.	29 790
Temperature of Air	.. ..	.. degrees	86.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	.. „	80.1
Dew Point	.. ..	.. „	78.0
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	.. „	0.765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky of cloudy=10)			1.2
Maximum temperature of Air	.. ..	.. degrees	91.8
Minimum do do	.. ..	.. „	81.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			SSW. WSW.W
Movement of Wind do	.. ..	.. miles	134
Fall of Rain	.. ..	.. inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	.. ..	.. „	0.00
Do. do. year	.. ..	.. „	0.15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th		„	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		May	h m ft. in	May	h m ft. in	
M	18	m 6 24	23 6	18	m 0 43	19 6
		6 45	5 2		0 11 a	20 5
Tu	19	m 7 52	23 11	19	m 1 33	19 0
		7 41 a	25 0		1 27 a	20 8
W	20	m 8 51	24 8	20	m 2 14	19 6
		8 22 a	25 1		2 19 a	20 7
Th	21	n 9 32	25 5	21	m 2 49	17 11
		9 0 a	25 3		3 3 a	20 4
F	22	m 10 10	26 2	22	m 3 21	17 3
		9 37 a	25 5		3 46 a	20 1
S	23	n 10 46	26 11	23	m 3 53	16 8
		10 14 a	25 8		4 25 a	19 11
Su	24	n 11 21	27 6	24	m 4 25	16 2
		10 51 a	25 9		5 9 a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 18 (Monday)	Sunrise 6h. 4m.	Sunset 7h. 6 m.	
„ 19 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 3m.	„ 7h. 7 m.	
„ 20 (Wednesd	„ 6h. 3m.	„ 7h. 7m.	
„ 21 (Thursdayay)	„ 6h. 3m.	„ 7h. 7m.	
„ 22 (Friday))	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 8 m.	
„ 23 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 8 m.	
„ 24 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 9 m.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th, 4h 51·9m p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59·0m. a.m.. Ful Moon, 10th, 3h. 0·8m. a. m Last Quarter. 17th 3h a. m. 2·41

A ROYAL HOBBY.

KING FERDINAND TRAINS ELEPHANTS

The Sovereigns of Europe have, and have had, some curious hobbies. The classic instance is, of course, "Citizen" Capet, who made watches and locks better than he could rule; and to-day, amongst others, the Kaiser has a distinct penchant for carpentry, while what King Christian does not know about the printer's craft is not worth knowing.

It has remained, however, for King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, to take up the strangest pastime of all—animal training. A little while ago says the Sofia correspondent of the "Standard", the King, tiring of the ordinary methods of relieving his mind from the cares of State, invested in four elephants. And now he spends all his spare time teaching his giant pets all that an educated elephant is required to know. The four beats are housed at a farm on the outskirts of Sofia, and every day King Ferdinand spends an hour or so with them, superintending their toilet and training them.

The King has brought his usual zeal and enthusiasm to bear on his hobby, and the consequence is that his elephants would do credit to a professional trainer. Not only do the pachyderms recognise their royal master when he visits them, but they can do several simple tricks at his bidding. The King is very proud of his pets, and whenever his Court is visited by anyone of distinction the royal guest is sure to be taken to the farm to admire the great beasts at their work and play.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th May, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.55ins. of rain during the thunderstorm. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect in the submontane districts and at Multan. Minimum temperature is below normal also at Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in defect at Jacobabad both during the day and at night and at Bikaner at night.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are lightly clouded on the west Kathiawar coast and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased considerably in Malabar, Cochin being the only station reporting precipitation to-day. Local thunderstorms have occurred in the submontane districts of the Punjab and on the north Madras coast.

A few showers may occur in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY the 18th of May 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hour.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	87.1	75.4	76	..	11.55	0.60
Do. (14th)	94.5	74.8	87	..	4.54	0.47
Jask						
Muskat	94.8	85.4	73	..	2.41	—1.29
Do. (14th)						
PUNJAB—	99.4	?	46	..	1.88	
Multan	82.6	57.0	51	..	16.48	0.07
Rawalpind	98.7	69.2	47	..	5.62	5.86
Lahore	106.9	67.2	43	..	3.01	1.46
Sirsa	100.7	67.3	63	0.55	5.62	0.76
Ambala	102.5	76.6	45	..	2.62	—0.62
Delhi						—0.86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.3	81.1	43	..	3.37	
Mainpuri	106.4	83.5	41	..	1.82	1.74
Jhansi	99.0	79.1	60	..	2.67	—0.22
Cawnpore	97.6	79.5	47	..	3.54	0.41
Allahabad						1.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—	107.1	78.8	46	..	2.45	1.07
Jacobad	87.8	77.0	83	..	2.11	0.50
Karachi	106.9	80.2	31	..	2.73	1.04
Ajmer	108.2	80.1	35	..	1.08	—0.74
Jaipore	110.8	87.6	23	..	1.62	0.11
Kotah						
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	100.4	77.4	46	..	1.04	0.46
Bhuj	88.7	80.7	79	..	0.40	—0.29
Dwarka	84.7	78.0	89	..	0.11	—0.41
Veraval	103.6	75.6	63	..	0.17	—0.40
Rajkot	110.2	79.6	72	..	0.04	—0.75
Bhavnagar Para	99.9	80.0	61	..	0.04	—0.41
Surat	107.8	81.2	60	..	0.95	0.49
Ahmedabad	109.5	81.6	51	..	0.19	—0.41
Deesa	107.8	79.0	14	..	0.68	—0.29
Neemuch	106.1	78.9	45	..	1.65	0.61
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	104.3	81.8	27	..	8.02	4.96
Jubbulpore	104.4	80.2	19	..	2.83	—0.12
Saugor	111.1	78.4	14	..	2.52	0.53
Hoshangabad	109.4	82.4	37	..	1.26	—0.09
Khandwa	110.4	83.7	26	..	2.10	—0.11
Akola	109.9	79.6	19	..	3.02	—0.60
Amraoti	109.3	84.5	16	..	5.53	—2.25
Nagpur	109.2	76.8	23	..	6.50	—2.79
Chanda	103.2	82.2	47	..	5.55	—2.32
Raipur						
KONKAN—	91.8	81.6	73	..	0.15	—0.50
Bombay	91.5	80.1	73	..	0.06	—0.78
Ratnagiri	93.0	81.7	71	..	0.38	—1.86
Mormugao	89.7	80.2	78	..	0.20	—2.43
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	109.2	76.1	32	..	1.40	0.13
Malegaon	105.8	70.3	23	..	0.69	—1.12
Ahmednagar	100.3	72.5	58	..	0.21	—1.81
Poona	98.0	77.1	38	..	0.28	—2.25
Sholapur	104.4	73.5	60	..	0.44	—2.01
Bijapur	105.4	68.5	69	..	2.89	—1.92
Belgaum	105.7	78.6	36	..	2.08	0.23
Aurangabad	110.4	82.6	18	..	0.91	—2.06
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.3	83.2	51	..	2.02	—1.56
Hyderabad						
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	91.9	82.2	69	..	2.60	—3.84
Mangalore	89.9	80.2	85	..	8.30	—5.93
Calicut	88.1	78.5	83	0.60	13.27	—7.18
Cochin	88.2	75.4	93	0.31	43.33	—1.07
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	106.3	82.7	73	0.12	2.75	—5.26
Masulipatam	104.0	82.1	64	..	1.40	—2.82
Bellary	106.6	77.5	54	..	5.48	—0.61
Cuddapha	100.1	80.8	56	..	30.79	9.27
Madras	93.0	69.4	65	..	6.53	—1.13
Bangalore	95.6	74.8	70	..	5.51	—3.39
Coimbatore	101.6	76.8	63	..	12.47	0.28
Trichinopoly	98.5	80.1	75	..	54.91	23.76
Negapatam						

Mr. John Remfry, solicitor, on behalf of Mr. A. W. Cummings of Elliott-lane, made an application before Mr. Keays, at Kydstreet police court, Calcutta, for process against a man, named R. Millington and eight others for committing a most brutal assault on the complainant. After perusing the application, Mr. Keays enquired from Mr. Remfry if Millington was the man he had sentenced to six months in a previous case. Mr. Remfry replied in the affirmative and the Magistrate granted a warrant for his immediate arrest.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The storm passed eastwards into Upper Burma but has decreased considerably in intensity and will probably disappear today.

There has been heavy rain in Assam, East Bengal. The disturbance from North-west India now shown over the United Provinces, has caused light rain in the western and central Himalayas and the submontane districts. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, East and North Bengal, fairly general in Kashmir Upper Burma, the submontane districts of the United Provinces, east and north Punjab and southeast of Madras. A few falls also occurred in other parts of the peninsula and Lower Burma.

The chief falls are:—Bassein, Myitkyina three quarter inches, Dibrugarh one inch, Sibsagar, Dubri one and half; Tezpur two; Gauhati three; Silchar five; Shillong seven; Cherrapunji ten, Chittagong two; Naringunj, Barisal, Mymensingh, Bogra three; Dinajpore one; Umballa, Ludhiana, Murree a half; Srinagar three quarters, Sonarmarg one; Kodaikanal one and half.

The temperature is considerably below normal in Northeas India India, the Punjab, North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir.

Forecast:—Decrease in rainfall in North-east India.

PRAIRIE VALUE OF CHILD'S TIME

WITTY CONDEMNATION OF HOME WORK.

"A physiological outrage" is the term applied by Sir J. Crichton Browne, the famous physician, to brain-work for children after school-hours, says the "Daily News."

Sir James used the phrase in a letter to the conference arranged during mail week by Mrs. Claremont, at the Children's Welfare Exhibition, on "Home-work for children in our day-schools."

HARMFUL TO EYESIGHT.

"I don't think I have suffered in life through having neglected my home-work in the past," said Dr. Eder, who opposed compulsory home-work on physical and psychological grounds. On the physical side he argued (quoting the results of investigations abroad and in this country in support) that home-work, which had to be done under artificial illumination, was harmful to the eyesight; that the cramped posture of the home-worker resulted in spinal defects and bad physical development; and that home-work led to fatigue, listlessness, sleeplessness, deficient perception, deficient retention of memory, insufficient interest, inertia, and boredom.

"Loss of initiative seems to be the danger towards which the modern mind, and especially the modern English mind, is tending to-day; and Dr. Eder found in our educational tendencies the reason for the loss of independence which (he considered) we were showing by our inclination to run in grooves, to take safe occupations (such as the Civil Service), and generally to fail in the display of that spirit of adventure which was th right attitude towards life. "The child," he quoted, "is a child, and not a small adult. If this lesson is learnt there will be an end of this horrible and barbarous system."

LOSS OF HOBBIES.

Mr. Charles Simmons, head-master of University College Preparatory School, objected to home-work when it was compulsory home-work under school conditions. In evening work a child's faculties were at their worst. It led to confusion of method, which told particularly upon arithmetic and language. "Half the detestable mispronunciations of French," he remarked, "are due to learning by rote when the teacher is not there to put the pupil right."

Compulsory home-work prevented the cultivation of hobbies, and too often led to a boy growing up without any idea of what he was going to be. "There is nobody more hopeless," said Mr. Simmons, "than the boy who at eighteen or nineteen has to appeal to his father for an idea as to what he wants to be."

Under this overtime system the teacher became an examiner, and the unfortunate parent became the teacher. It all came to this: a father was too much inclined to take the boy's time at prairie value, to be cultivated in order that he might get the utmost educational return for his money.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

Use "The Amulet"

Glare *(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)*

Protector. For Cool Clear Vision

With neutral tinted Lenses,

Price

WITH Rs.6. CASE

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
„ Raysophyll „ „ „ „ Rs. 15

Saves a host of trouble.

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"One Star"

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 18th May 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Rs.	From	Banks.
18 bars silver	37,500	London	National.
198 „ „ and	4,12,500	„	„
1 box „			

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 12½ lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The market continues quiet with very little business passing on either side of the account.

We quote :—

	s d.
BANKS SELLING—	
T. T. ready	..1 3 15-16
D D mail	..1 3 31-32
T T. forward August ..	..1 3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4 1-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	1 4 3-16 to 5-32
„ „ forward, June ..	..1 4 5-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready ..	..1 4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready	170
Marks „ „	138½
60 days Hongkong	143
„ „ Shanghai.	192½
„ „ Japan	150

BULLION.

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1-16 down at 26 7-8 for ready and 26 15-16 for delivery in two months. In the local market. prices opened steadier and there has been a moderate business doing at our quotations.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld & Co :—(Liverpool) :—"Market opened steady at 3 points over previous quotations and closed firm on shorts covering in small Saturday, market. Very little cotton on offer." (New York) :—"Market opened strong on bad crop reports shorts covering and buying by the South (Weatner) :—Our travelling man wires from South Central Texas :—"Very wet. 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of cotton is not yet up. Some replanting necessary. Weather here is unsettled" we have the following telegram from Gainsville.

Texas :—"Raining and cold. Conditions are very bad."

Gruning :—"Advanced owing to large takings by English spinners. Weather reports are good."

Hornby Hemelryk :—The statistical position is very strong and must influence price eventually. We advise beginning buying slowly at first then more boldly if the market declines."

Charles Williams :—"Advanced in consequence of bears buying to cover their short sales. Texas fearing rains. Rains seem to have set in in Texas. Rains much needed in Eastern parts of the cotton belt."

On Saturday the American markets closed steadier all round, the advance in New York being 12 and 17 points for futures and 10 points for Spot, and in New Orleans 13 and 14 points for futures and ¼ for Spot. The rise was due to unfavourable crop and weather reports.

The local market also opened steadier in sympatny with the advance in America. Fine Broach May was quoted Rs. 214, nn Khamgaon Akola Rs. 217 and fine Bengal Rs. 207. In new crops Good Broach March 1915 was Rs. 287, fully good Bengal January Rs. 217 and fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 249; the above prices being Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 over Saturday's rates. Slight fluctuations have occurred during the day but at the close rates are practically unchanged from the morning and the market closes steady. A small business is reported in Bengals, and Khamgaon Akola for May delivery, as also in the latter description for January. For ready cotton the demand is moderate and prices are steadier.

	Rs.	a.
We quote —		
English bar go.d 24	0	9
Australian bar gold 24	0	3
Sovereigns 15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready 78	4	0
1st Settlemen 78	4	0
2nd Settle 78	3	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Ra on 15th May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I P Railway.....	34	36,072
B. B & C. I. Railway	75	89,763

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market kept up a strong tendency to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-11 improved to Rs. 95-12, but finally closed at Rs. 95-11-6 (seers). A fair amount of business was reported during the course of the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102 5-8 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Share Market was closed to-day on account of a Parsi holiday (Adar Jashan).

COTTON.

The following review of the "Cotton Trade in April" is from "The Manchester Guardian of the 1st May 1914.

There has been a considerable improvement in the cotton trade during April, and though it certainly cannot be said that all is well there is a reasonable chance of further improvement. At the end of March we were able to report the beginnings of activity in the demand for cloth, and during the whole of April the buying for India has been very heavy. Some of the other markets have done fairly, but it is one of the remarkable features of recent demand that the market which most people had supposed to be glutted has had by far the greatest share in what may almost be described as a revival. Prices of cotton have advanced a little during the month, but the quotations for India staples have advanced faster. And with the improved demand for cloth there has been, of course, a corresponding activity in the yarn market So badly were spinners doing in March that a general Easter stoppage was expected but the necessary percentage in its favour of the members of the Federation was not obtained; now it is hoped that the industry may get on its legs again without any organised short time. Yet it would be easy to exaggerate the improvement, which indeed, has not yet been sufficient to put the prices of the regular staples in American yarns on a profitable basis. A large number of mills in Royton did stop for a week at Easter, and these represent perhaps the least profitable section of the industry just now. The other case of curtailment is that of Burnley, which still works short time and is still temporarily excluded from the prosperous weaving centres. When and if all the looms get to work and all the spindles it will be found, we are assured, that yarn will soon become scarce and spinners' margins plentiful.

Middling American was 7.22d. on April 1, and on the following day it touched the lowest of the month in a point below that quotation. But it has never got very far away from this, for the highest of the month is 7.38d., and it closes at 7.35d. These prices are high, of course, but perhaps the precariousness of supply is rather more conspicuous than usual. We need not take very seriously the news of delays in planting, but every crop has to run the gauntlet of adverse chances, and we certainly shall require a big crop next season. Some estimates put the requirements of the world at 15½ million bales, but even if we adopt the moderate figure of 15,000,000 it is clear that only the crop of 1911-12 has surpassed the present consumption. It is to be hoped that the new crop will be of good quality, for spinners continue to complain of poor selection and high prices. Yet we understand that there have been fewer difficulties over bad spinning lately; possibly this will make it easier for the two parties to make permanent arrangements for dealing with the complaints. At present, perhaps, cotton operatives have sufficient occupation in healing breaches among themselves. We have had this month the International Federation's statistics of cotton stocks, and they can hardly be taken as reassuring on the subject of supply. Perhaps the most important event outside the cotton trade, but in connection with it, is the rupture between the United States and Mexico, though we may hope for an issue less than disastrous.

Manufacturers are in a much better position than they were a month ago, though to this rule we must admit certain exceptions. Many of them, having sold, have advanced prices, and buyers, who have satisfied their pressing needs, being confronted with these, are naturally reluctant to go further. A very large business has been done with India, and all the principal markets there have participated in it. Shirtings, dhooties, jacconets, mulls, and various finishing cloths have been bought, and though prints have hardly had their share they have not been altogether neglected. Makers of standard shirtings have done particularly well, and makers of dhooties, who had been weakened by the prolonged abstention of buyers, are now in good fettle again. Fine bleaching goods made from Egyptain yarns are much better than they were, and for the Home trade and elsewhere there has been a fair demand for various fancy goods. Makers of heavy greys have been doing badly and look anxiously for signs of renewed buying from China. That important market has been the chief disappointment of the month, and though a little has been done for it in fancies and oddments, there has been extraordinarily little demand for grey staples. It is anticipated that a good business will spring up when social conditions are more settled, but in the meantime those who cater for the market hardly know where to turn. Egypt is still somewhat depressed, and though there has been a fair amount of buying for Near Eastern markets their general financial position is not very strong. South American markets remain very discouraging, and little improvement in the near future is expected. We have had a moderate demand from Continental, colonial, and Home trade markets. Doubtless there is now some discouragement to buying in the comparatively low prices of new crop futures, especially as manufacturers will not base quotations for future delivery on these. It is to be noted that the exports for the first three months of the years as compared with the corresponding period last year show an increase of about 4,000,000lbs. of yarn and 88,000,000 yards of cloth.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals . ..	..	217	..	..	Jan. 1915
M. G. Gengals	..	207	..	..	May
M.G. Scind-Punjab ..	..	203	..	..	„
M.G. Khandeish ..	..	207	197	..	„
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	..	252	..	..	„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..	249	..	..	„
M.G. Yeotmahl.. ..	..	239	..	..	„
M.G. Dhamangaum .. Poolgaum ..	..	..	..	..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	..	217	..	..	„
Do. ..	..	250	..	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Amraoti	..	222	..	..	May
M.G. Broach	..	274	..	..	„
Do.	..	..	..	287	March 1915
M.G. Muttia	..	202	189	..	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	..	255	„
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	252	„
H.G. Westerns.. ..	..	..	..	247	„
M.G. Compta	..	..	..	270	„
M.G. Mirai	..	..	..	276	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	ysgead
Estimated Sales..	12,000
Total Imports	2,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	To-day's price
M.J. 7.17	plus 6
J.J. 7.02	„ 6
J.A. 6.99	„ 6
A.S. 6.83	„ 6
S.O. 6.61	„ 6
O.N. 6.52	„ 6
N.D. 6.45	„ 6
D.J. 6.43	„ 6
J.F. 6.43	„ 6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is firm.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	6	0	6	R T
White Pessi 75 %	6	0	0	„
White Delhi, May	6	0	6	„

Linseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	4	0	R T

Rapeseed :—The Market is firm

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	6	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	11	6	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	15	6	R T.

Teelseed —The Market is quiet

Quotations —

	Rs.	a	p.
85 % Bold White 55	0	0	
Black Kutni 46	0	0	
Yellow Hinganghat 58	0	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 47	8	0	
Small 46	0	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p.	
July August	7	4	0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p.	
Ready 10	6	0	B. T.	
May 10	15	0	R. T.	

Castorseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p
Madras ready 34	8	0	
Guzerat ready 34	0	0	
April May 7	0	0	R T

Cottonseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p
Berar 24	0	0	
Guzerat 23	8	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m Saturday

Cotton	15,841 Bales.
Wheat	4.863 Cwts.
Linseed	11.571 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	5,934 „
Gingellyseed.....	478 „
Poppyseed.....	503 „
Groundnuts.....	1,366 „
Castorseed	5,018 „
Rice	6,367 „
Myrabolams	8.206 „
Cottonseed	20,385 „
Mowraseed	9 „
Gram	1,418 „
Jowar.....	8,963 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	352 „

UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATORS.

IDEAL SIDE OF GOODS AT CHEAP RATES.

Townsmen and gownsmen here are in a state of puzzling agitation over the opening of a modest little general shop in the most dignified part of the High-street, wired the Oxford correspondent of the "Daily Mail" on April 28.

I was sitting this morning in the sunshine by the side of the Isis, when a punt floated by. From under an enormous red parasol came a voice: "I say, have you been round to the Co-op. Stores yet? Jackson tells me he gets things awfully cheap, and I don't see why. . . ."

At lunch the head waiter said: "Excuse me, sir, but have you had occasion to pay a visit to the new Co-operative Stores? They tell me that some of the young fellows are playing at shop and mean to ruin the tradesmen of the town. Very infra dig., I call it, if you'll excuse the expression, sir."

A visit to the modest little general shop was clearly indicated.

THE IDEAL SIDE.

"Is it true," I asked an undergraduate in flannels who had just sold a pot of jam to an undergraduate in tweeds. "that you have started a campaign against Oxford tradesmen, and that we are in for a commercial war between Town and Gown?"

"Absolutely untrue," he replied. "What we are keenest on is the ideal side—the spiritual side if you like—of the co-operative movement."

And so further inquiry went to prove. The Oxford University Co-operative Society Limited, has been founded (for the sale in the first place of groceries, smokers' requisites, stationery and athletic goods) by a body of University idealists who believe in the great underlying principles of co-operation For every copy of Æ's "Co-operation and Nationality," or Clayton's "Co-Operation" that leaves the bookshelves ten new members walk in at the door.

DEALING WITH THE RUSH.

The store opened on Friday, and now, in the busy hours of the day, it takes four undergraduates, in addition to the two professional counter hands, to deal with the rush of orders; in particular for—

Tennis rackets.
Lime juice.
Spirit stoves.
Luncheon baskets.

There has been no time yet even to get the shop window dressed. To-day it displayed a few golf balls, some college badges, and half a dozen packages belonging to the grocery department. But all that is to be changed very quickly. A cash register is coming in, and there is enough enthusiasm already in stock to work miracles.

From a member of the committee I learn that a man should be able to save from £10 to £15 a year on his college bills by becoming a co-operator, largely on account of the exorbitant rates in the junior common rooms. Here are some comparative prices for goods of identical quality, the first being those charged at one of the largest colleges:

	Common Room.	Co-op. Store.
Sugar	4d. lb.	2½d. lb.
Tea	2/8 lb.	2/- lb.
Cigarettes ...	7/6 per 100 ...	6/3 per 100

The Committee men at the store include Viscount Cranborne (Lord Salisbury's eldest son) and two of the Prince of Wales' closest 'Varsity friends, E. R. Burgess and A. T. A. Ritchie, of Magdalen.

WITTY DESCRIPTION.

MR. RAYMOND ASQUITH'S OPINION OF MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Raymond Asquith, the prospective Liberal candidate for Derby, speaking in that town during mail week, referred to the Opposition Leader's attack upon the Premier.

"Mr. Bonar Law," said Mr. Asquith, "has on two separate occasions publicly called my father a liar, and announces his intention of doing so again next Wednesday. I have less scruples therefore, than I might have had, in saying what I think of Mr. Bonar Law.

"He is one of those unfortunate persons who contrive to be violent without being forcible and vulgar without being funny, combining in distressing degree the uncivilised vocabulary of the schoolboy with the unbalanced temperament of the schoolgirl."

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 18th.
17th May.

S.S. Sayo Maru	Maki	Sumatra May 5.
S.S. Ferrara	Feathers	Tuticorin May 12.
S.S. Beme	Younger	Rangoon April 29.
S.S. Kasara	Gullmer	Busreh May 9th.

18th May.

S.S. Islami	Watson	Hodeidah May 7.
S.S. Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta May 7.

DEPARTURES.

May 18th.

S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
S.S. Soyo Maru	Maki	Abadan
S.S. Roseric	White	Calcutta

The following vessel obtain her port clearance yesterday.

S.S; Java Maru Fuchigami Kobe etc

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer Ujina for Calcutta

S.S. Soyo Maru :—The steamer Soyo Maru, 2,932 tons, Captain Y. Maki, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sumatra, which port she had left on May 5, with ballast.

S.S. Ferrara :—The steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain T. Feathers, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Tuticorin, which port she had left on May 12, with ballast.

S.S. Beme :—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, which port she had left on April 29, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Kasara :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain Gullinner, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on May, 9 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Islami :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Islami, 1,605 tons, Captain Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hoderdah, which port she had left on May 7, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sildra :—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she left on May 7, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Soyo Maru :—The steamer Seyo Maru, 2,932 tons, Captain Y. Maki sailed yesterday for Abadan, with ballast.

S. S. Roseric :—The steamer Roseric, 2,004 tons, Captain R. White, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Java Maru :—The Japan Line steamer Java Maru, 2,874 tons, Captain D. Fuchigami, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

P. DOCK.

Monday May 18th, 1914.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A	Logician	Yeates	K. N. & Co
B	Colenso	Branton	J. F. & Co
C & R.	Salgon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K
D. & F	Lhupra	Whittingham	M. M. & Co
F	City of Lucknow	Scoble	K. N. & Co
H	President	Schutt	A. S. & Co
Schildturm		Steinert	W. & A. G. & Co
M.	Tanyahl	Kaes A.	Ewas & Co
N	Greenbank	Pettiam	W & A. G.& Co
O	Silverdale	Mc.Lecd	D. N. & Sons
P	Solfels	Schmidt	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Penang Maru	Murizumi	N. Y. K.
2	Elysia	Maclean	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Den of Ewnie	Wilite	K. N. & Co
4	Clan Macneil	Gunn	J. M. & Co
5	Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
6	Keelung	Machenzil	K. N. & Co
7,	Ujina	bbott	M. M. & Co
8	Havraise	Saluó	J. M. & Co
9	Corsinia	Peamuda	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Clan Chattoa	Pill	J. M. & Co
12&13	Kalimba	Webb M.	J. F. & Co
14	Umzumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
15	Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. K

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Macedonia	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. & Co
3 Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. Co
6 Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Delta	La Mare	P. & O. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Lawoe	Wheeler	D. M. K

OFFSIDE F.

Budrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer.

H. W. A. D.

Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer
Beme	Younger	S. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ariemcor	Kesfod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Bahadur	Peet	T. M. & Co
Barpeta	Alton	M M & Co
Blake	Hill	A Y. & Co
Baron Cowdor	Caskie	W. & A G. & Co
Benbrock	Jenkins	M. M. & Co
Bandra	Maude	M. M. & Co
Ch ndivara	Hoxley	M M & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	S. M. & Co
Glandhu	Reid	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtens	T. M. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gullener	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Marienbad	Bednars	A L S N Co
Ocean	Christiasen	The Bombay & Co
Orange River	Andrews	
Penhallow	Home	Hill Son & Thomas
Julloa	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Rikard Nordroek	Hunn	F. P. & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Saint Michael	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Shoostri
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co

EXPORTS.

May, 18, 1914.

FOR LIVERPPOOL.

Elysia (s), 34 bales cottonfly, N. Dwarkadass, 11 bales wool, G. Kassombhoi, 49 bales wool, M. Oomersi, 10 bales wool, E. Mohomed, 30 bales wool, Elji Sheevji, 16 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 15 bales wool, M. Jetha, 46 bales wool, N. Gambhirmal, 224 bales wool, The Bombay Co., 300 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co., 73 bales wool E. D. Sassoon and Co., 125 bales wool, H. H. Bandally, 14 bales wool, J. Rajmal, 25 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

9 bales sheep pelts, E. W. Stein.

FOR GLASGOW.

322 cwts. Steves Hogs, 133 cwts. ends of empty hogs, and 132 cwts. iron hooks, Spencer and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

49 bales cotton zaru, Gazal Bros. and Co.,

FOR MALAGA.

400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

70 bales skin trimming, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lucknow (s), 210 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji and Co., 1,040 cwts. linseed oilcake, R. Dorabji and Co., 125 bales cotton waste, K. Vishram and Co., 113 bales cotton waste, The Commercial Trading Co., 8 bales hosiery cuttings, Khimji Vishram and Co., 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

100 bales cotton, N. Hajaram and Co., 25 milk, 10 cases provisions, 4 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co., 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

6,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers, 25 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co., 23 bales gunny cuttings, The Commercial Trading Co., 65 bales cotton fly, K. Vishram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia (s), 1,500 cwts. myrabollu as, Pulee and Co., 400 cwts. myrabollums, P. Mathuradas and Co., 6 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Company, 100 bales hemp, H. Govindji, 4,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand and Co., 3,960 cwts. castor seed and 5,940 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Clan Macneil (s), 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Arjoon Khimji, 883 cwts. castor seed, G. Bhimji, 150 bales hemp, H. Govindji, 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

Umyumbi (s), 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

Den of Ewine (s), 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Sanday and Co., 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, J. Damji and Co., 1,050 cwts. myrabollums, P. Mathuradas and Co., 4,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Brothers, 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

165 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co., 55 bales cotton, The New Moffussil Co., 2,006 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Chupra (s), 2,000 cwts. rape seed, Sanday and Co., 2,000 cwts. rape seed, 1,999 cwts. ground nuts, and 7,000 cwts. castor seed. Ralli Brother, 1,760 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 2,000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co., 165 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cosenia (s), 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels (s) 220 bales cotton fly, J. C. Tadiwala, 1,401 cwts. bone sinews, E. C. Nanji, 99 cwts. nigar seed, P. Assoo, 116 cwts. persian gum, J. Nurbheram and Co., 110 bales cotton, K. N. Kayarvi and Co.

FOR RANDERS.

Coleuso (s) 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeves and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marienbad (s), 1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FUIME.

114 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

2,750 cwts. Jingilly seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Solfels (s), 5 bales cotton fly K. Vishram and Co.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

Greenbank (s) 5,803 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Haveraise (s), 388 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons, 50 bales savri cottbn and 500 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggians and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta (s), 2 cwts. genda horns, E. Mohomed, 46 cwts. hingda, and 62 cwts gum alibanum, R. Vishram, 6 cwts. buffer picker, L. Harjiwan, 66 cwts. cloves and 100 cwts Googal, A. Fezulbhoy, 990 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 300 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

500 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Java Maru (s), 170 bales cotton. N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

70 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Sargon Maru (s), 2,100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton. C. Bomanji and C.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru (s), 200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ASAKA.

200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co., 52 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co., 30 cwts. shark fins, Bessho and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

300 bales cotton twits, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

May, 18, 1914.

S. S. Macedonia from London, Agent. P. and O. S. N. Co., 1 parcel 6 cases clocks and watches, 8,004 cases cement, 5 cases cigars, 15 cases cigarettes, 2 packages tobacco, 200 bags almonds, 650 bags seeds, 58 sacks cuminseed, 10 cases soap, 670 packages condensed milk, 12 cases confectionery, 2 cases perfumery, 39 packages ivory, 7 cases paper, 80 hogsheads-beer, 875 cases brandy, 100 cases whisky, 205 cases gin, 8 packages spirit, 80 cases vermouth, 310 cases, 50 cans, 26 packages, 1 parcel, wine, 17 cases glass bottles, 11 cases saffron, 1,137 cases, 84 packages, 8 casks, aniline colour, 1 case gold pieces, 9 boxes gold coins, 77 boxes bar gold, 1 box, 2,542 bars, silver, 25 bottles quicksilver, 50 bundles coppersheets, 641 bundles, 20 drums Y. M. Circles and Sheets, 320 drums oil, 32 rolls lead, 100 kegs lead ore, 135 cases mineral water, 648 cases 169 packages provisions, 1 parcel, 280 drums, 163 casks, 339 cases, 943 kegs and 199 packages paints and colours, 1 parcel, 1 case cotton goods, 60 cases cotton and silk goods, 1 parcel 2 cases woollen goods.

S. S. Schildturm from Hamburg, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co., 7 cases clocks, 38 cases locks, 19 cases glass bottles, 7 cases cigars, 67 bags glauber salt, 220 bags farina, 3,629 tons coal in bulk, 70 drums, 55 cases beer, 15 cases perfumed spirits, 431 cases spirits 35 drums rectified spirits, 40 cases wine, 6 cases soap, 62 cases condensed cases perfumery, 30 cases lubricating oil, 2 packages ivory, 75 casks coal-tar, 50 bundles copper sheets, 100 bags carraway seeds, 50 cases sardines, 734 packages zinc sheets, plates, and squares, 10 casks, 211 cases iron nails, 50 kegs red earth, 13 cans, 62 kegs, 165 cases, 13 barrels, 21 drums, 15 packages, 6 casks, paints and colours, 2,048 bundles planed boards, 48 cases umbrella fittings, 5 cases printing paper, 86 cases 322 bales paper, 5 bales 186 cases cotton goods, 7 cases cotton and silk goods, 10 balss silk waste yarn, 23 cases woolen goods.

S. S. Kasara from Busreh, Agent M. M. and Co., 5 bundles specie, 15 bales cowhides, 17 bags skins, 355 skins dates, 86 bags raisins. 33 bags googal, 53 bags garlic, 19 bags chillies, 42 bales 30 packages cotton goods.

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated London, April 30 :—

GOLD.

About a million sterling arrived in the form of bar gold, for which there was an active enquiry from the Continent. The price fell on the 28th instant from 77/9½ to 77/9½, and on this basis the great bulk of the week's supplies changed hands. The shipment to India is £259,000.

The only gold operation reported by the Bank of England during the week was a withdrawal of £50,000 in sovereigns for Java on the 28th instant.

The gold production of Rhodesia for March, 1914—£273,236—constitutes a record for any one month. It exceeds the production of February, 1914, by £13,348, and that of March, 1913, by £15,439.

SILVER.

The undertone continues good. Prices moved considerably on the news that the United States of America had definitely obtained control of Vera Cruz, and thus interrupted shipments of silver through that port.

The Hongkong exchange, which had remained unchanged from the 8th to the 25th instant, commenced to rise, and China as a whole began to entertain favourable views as to the prospects of silver, and act upon them.

The Indian Bazaars were also buyers up to 27 3/16d., the quotation touched on the 28th instant. Their abstention did not prevent a further rise to 27¼d. on the next day.

The fact is, that demand is no longer the chief factor of the situation. For many years past, the market has been wondering whence fresh enquiry could come sufficient to absorb supplies, visible or expected.

The output had been on an increasing scale, the defunct Indian Specie Bank held a vast stock, financed by borrowed money, and an impression permeated quarters interested in silver that whilst these circumstances existed, no improvement in the price could take place.

The problem faced now is of quite a different character. The Cobalt district in Canada appears to have reached the acme of its production, and even betrays signs of retrogression.

One-sixth of the world's supplies—that portion of the Mexican output which went to the refineries of the United States of America—has been lost for many months. Another sixth is bottled up in Mexico City, where local refineries have been used to deal with it.

Given the prospect that grave disturbances and dislocation of communication with the outer world will continue, reasons of prudence would counsel mining authorities to conserve their treasures of silver underground in the form of ore, rather than to tempt fortune by locating easily realisable ingots of refined metal in positions of danger.

Doubtless, some such considerations have induced the mining authorities who control the "Esperanza," "Santa Gertrudis," "Buena Terra" and "El Oro" companies, to close down at this juncture. Several Mexican refineries, thus deprived of supplies, have ceased to work.

In these circumstances, it is fairly patent that whatever may be the outcome of the differences between the United States of America and Mexico, whether hostilities are suspended or not, a stoppage, more or less prolonged, must take place in the contribution of Mexico to the world's available supply of silver.

It will thus be seen that, contrary to the indications which have prevailed for many years past, any operator desirous of forming an opinion as to the future price of silver, needs to consider how long this shrinkage will continue, rather than what will be the extent of future demand.

Demand is certain to arise in due course, and any competition, or continuity of purchases from a large buyer, such as the Indian Government for instance, will find an ill-provided market from which to draw the desired supplies.

The quotation of 27¼d., recorded on the 28th instant, is the highest touched since December 6th, 1913, when a similar price was fixed, as on this occasion, for both cash and forward delivery. The setback yesterday to 27 3/16d., was merely temporary.

An Indian Currency Return cabled on the 24th instant, showed a decrease of 10 lakhs in the total Note Issue, an increase of 25 lakhs in the holding of Silver Rupees, and a decrease of 40 lakhs in the total of Gold held in India.

The stock in Bombay has risen from £320,000 to £350,000, whilst the up-country offtake is reduced from 150 to 100 bars a day.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,665,000 in sycee or currency—an increase of £160,000—and of £75,000 in bars—a decrease of £7,500.

A shipment of £50,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are 5/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver, p. oz. std.
April 24, 26 15/16 cash, 26 15/16 2 mos.
April 25, 27 1/8 cash, 27 1/8 2 mos.
April 27, 27 3/16 cash, 27 3/16 2 mos.
April 28, 27¼ cash, 27¼ 2 mos.
April 29, 27 3/16 cash, 27 3/16 2 mos.
April 30, 27¼ cash, 27¼ 2 mos.

Average for the week, 27.156 cash, 27.156 2 mos.

Bank Rate, 3 per cent.
Bar Gold, p. oz. std, 77/9½.
French Gold Coin, p. oz., Nominal.
German Gold Coin, p. oz., Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin, p. oz., Nominal.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
Standing Committee, 1-10 p.m.
DAILY.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILIERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

May 18.

177.—Meeting No. 1 Co. There will be a meeting of No. 1 Company at B. V. A. Head-Quarters at 7 p.m. on the 20th May, 1914. All members are kindly requested to attend.

178.—Signalling Class. Thursday, 21st May, 1914, the Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters on Thursday next the 21st May, 1914.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER. RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R.W.L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V.D, Commanding

May, 19.

312. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Wednesday 20th, "D" Coy. (Rifle Club).
Thursday 21st, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 22nd, "F" Coy. Class Firing (Medical Students)
Saturday 23rd "C" Coy. Class Firing. Afternoon "G" Coy. Class Firing by 2-50 p.m. Train.
Sunday 24th, Binning Shield Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Twenty attacks and an equal number of deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday, out of a total mortality of 102 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 94 and on that of 1912, 128. The plague attacks of the day were reported from the following places:—3 each from Sewri and Byculla; 2 each from 2nd Nagpada, Dhobi Talao, Chukla and Fort (Southern); and 1 each from Sion, Tardeo, Tarwadi, Mazagon, Kumbharwada and Market. On Sunday there was reported one attack of small-pox, but no case of Cholera. The total number of rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday last was 1325 out of which 86 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed 9 of these latter, B ward 28, C Ward 29, D Ward 4, E Ward 16, F Ward *nil* and G Ward *nil*.

HOME WARD BOUND.

The Natal Line s. s. UMZUMBI will sail from 14 shed, Victoria Dock on the afternoon of the 19th instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the steamer at 3-30 p.m. sharp:—

Mrs Barton and infant; Mr T W Bennetts; Mrs. H W Biggie 2 children and infant; Miss F Boyd; Miss K Burder; Mr N Clark; Mr J E Crouch; Mr N E Dobson; Mrs Dobson; Mrs A Dunn and infant; Miss Elliott; Capt R F Ewart; Mrs Ewart and child; Mr W. Geye; Mr Herring; Mr T C Liggine; Miss L M Mitchell; Miss A Miller; Mrs Nierses child and infant; Mrs T Peterson; Capt J C F Richards; Mr. Reid; Miss P Scott; Mr A B Thompson; Misses Thompson (two); son; Mr W N Vokes; Master Vokes; Mr O Woods; Mrs Woods; and 2 children Misses Woods (three) and Master G Woods; Mr Wylie.

MAHABLESHWAR HOSPITAL.

A Press note issued yesterday says:—

With reference to the Press Note, dated the 30th April, 1914, regarding the proposed construction of a new Civil Hospital at Mahableshwar, it is notified that in fulfilment of one of the conditions subject to which Mr. Narottam Moraji Gokuldas offered his property as a site for the new building, Government have been pleased to direct that the institution shall, in memory of the donor's late father, bear the designation of "The Morarji Gokuldas General Hospital."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Hoshang Hormusji Panthaki, lately a bill-collector in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 215, belonging to the Company.

The case was adjourned in order to enable the police to complete enquiries in the matter.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.

William Begglie, Samuel Bager, and C. Coulton, three Europeans were yesterday placed before Mr. B. N. Athavle, at Mazagon and charged with being vagrants.

The accused stated that they had no visible means of subsistence and were ordered by His Worship to be sent to the workhouse.

Thomas Sutton, a European was also declared a vagrant by Mr. Frank Oliveria and sent to the workhouse.

MOTOR CAR PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, disposed of the case, in which Shamsuddin Tajbhoy was charged with driving his motor car in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that his motor car ran over a Mahomedan boy, who received injuries and whose toes had to be amputated.

His Worship allowed the charge to be withdrawn, on the accused having paid Rs. 150 to the injured boy as compensation.

WRONG LIGHTS ON A PROW.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights to the Port, charged one Bara Bika, tindal of prow No. 3,980, with rash navigation. Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, pleader, defended.

On Saturday night in the harbour the accused's prow was seen sailing with the wrong lights showing aft, instead of towards her bows.

The defence was that the incident happened owing to a pure mistake made in a hurry, and it was urged that at the utmost it should be treated as a technical offence.

The Magistrate convicted the accused under section 281 of the Indian Penal Code, of exhibiting false lights, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector de Burgh charged one Daniel Antone Joseph, a cook in the service of Mr. A. R. Mathews, engineer in the Kohinoor Mills, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8-9 belonging to his master.

The accused, it appears, was given Rs. 10 by the complaint for Bazaar expense. He handed in the account at night, but his master, being busy, did not check it. The following day the cook absconded with the remaining money Rs. 8-9. The police were informed, and the accused was arrested. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Before the same Magistrate, Inspector Copping charged Kaitan Mingel Fernandez, a butler with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 5 belonging to his employer, Mrs. A. Till. The complainant is a married woman and keeps a boarding house at Club Road, and the accused was employed as her butler. On the 16th instant she gave the accused Rs. 5 and sent him to purchase a bottle of whisky. The accused absconded with the money and did not return. He was arrested in the night at Crawford Market and handed over to the police. The accused, in his defence, said that he had lost the money on the way, and was afraid to return home without it.

His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15 on in default of payment to undergo 15 day's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered Rs. 5 were ordered to be given to the complainant.

THEFT FROM PORTUGUESE CONSULATE SECRETARY.

Jahu Amersingh, Chhagan Javer, Ramji Bhika and Arjoon Heera, all belonging to the American Alliance Mission were charged by Sub-Inspector Kirtiraj before Mr. B. N. Athavle at Mazagon with stealing currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,440, belonging to Mr. Condeiro, Secretary to the Consul-General of Portugal.

The prosecution story was that on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Condeiro left his residence at Byculla, in charge of his servant Nagla Koyla, and went to office. This servant locked the house in the afternoon and went taking his master's tiffin. On leaving the house he noticed the first accused loitering about the premises. On returning at 2-30 p.m. he found that the house had been broken into, and the notes were missing. The matter was immediately reported to the police.

While enquiries were in progress one Dowlat, a Hindu, went to the Rev. Mr. Fuller, of the American Alliance Mission, and asked him to change a note for Rs. 1,000. Mr. Fuller questioned Dowlat as to how he came by the note, and Dowlat took the second and third accused to Mr. Fuller, who told him that the note had been given to them by one Mr. Jerome who had been saving money for them. They further stated that Mr. Jerome handed them the money because he was leaving Bombay. Mr. Fuller declined to believe their story, and returned the note to them, at the same time giving intimation to the police.

The accused then tried to cash the note at a Marwari's shop, and were subsequently arrested, but neither the note nor any money was recovered from them.

His Worship found the accused guilty and sentenced the first to one year's the second to ten month's and the third to six month's rigorous imprisonment each. The fourth accused, for want of sufficient evidence against him was discharged.

TAXI CAB FATALITY.

CHARGE AGAINST DRIVER DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Chapman charged Rustomji Edalji Cama, driver of taxi cab No. 2508, with causing the death of a Mangalore peon named Ithoo Thuma, by rash and negligent driving on the 20th April. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Vicaji, F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that at about 8 p.m. on the night in question the deceased with two friends was crossing Hornby Road from near the Bombay Gas Company's office to go to Ghogha Street, when a taxi cab driven by the accused came up fast from the Colaba side going towards Bori Bunder. The accused did not sound the horn and his car knocked the deceased down, with the result that the base of the latter's skull was fractured. He was removed to hospital, where he subsequently succumbed to his injuries. After the collision the car proceeded a distance of about 40 to 50 yards.

The defence was that the accused was going at a moderate pace of about 10 or 11 miles an hour, and sounded the horn. At the time in question a tram car was coming from the opposite direction. The deceased and two other persons crossed the road in front of the motor car, and the latter two succeeded in clearing the lines in front of the tram car. The deceased, however, stood on the tram lines. The accused sounded the horn again. The deceased for some reason or another stepped backwards and came in front of the motor car. The accused swerved towards the left to avoid a collision, which however came two sudden to be avoided, and the deceased was knocked down by the right front mud-guard of the car, and taken to hospital. The accused slowed down immediately and went ahead towards the side of the road, only with the intention of turning round to go to the spot to put the deceased in the car and take him to hospital. He did not intend to run away.

His Worship held that it was a case of accident, and discharged and acquitted the accused.

VICTORIA TERMINUS REFRESHMENT ROOM.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—"Pro bono publico," I shall like you to give these few lines a corner in your paper—I arrived at Victoria Terminus last night by a late train and hastened into the First Class Refreshment Room for a quencher. I sat for fully half an hour, shouting for all I could but could not get a waiter to attend. On going up to the Bar, I was informed that the only available man was attending to the Manager and his wife at the back of the Bar, who were having dinner. Surely the needs of the travelling public should be attended to before those of the refreshment room employers?—To prevent a recurrence I sincerely trust, these few lines, will catch the eyes of the right person and put a stop to this imposition.

The time of occurrence was 9 p.m.

Yours etc.,
"IVOR."

AN ARMED LAUNCH.

ONE OF THE LAST OF THE PADDLE-WHEEL SHIPS.

There is now lying off the Apollo Bunder a quaint-looking craft which is remarkable as being one of the last of the old-type of paddle-wheel vessels in the Navy, or, at any rate on the East Indies Squadron.

This is the armed launch Mashona, which has been in Bombay undergoing a thorough overhaul, and will sail for the Persian Gulf on Wednesday.

On the same day, H.M.S. Sphinx, which has also been overhauled, will sail for the Gulf.

H.M.S. Pelorus will shortly reach Bombay for the Gulf and will sail for Home on June 5th.

The Flagship Swiftsure, and the light cruiser Dartmouth are now at "Trincy", as the bluejackets call Trincomalee, for target practice.

OFFICERS AND RICH WIVES.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCIES NOT TO BE RESORTED TO IN GERMANY.

A secret Cabinet Order, according to the weekly paper "Der Salon" has been issued to all officers of the Army and Navy, strictly forbidding them, on pain of instant dismissal, to have recourse to matrimonial agencies when looking for wives, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News."

The "Salon" says: "It is undeniable that recently many active officers have requisitioned the services of matrimonial agents, male and female, when they desired to improve their financial circumstances by making rich marriages. The secret order now states that all officers taking such action in future will be dismissed without pension. Certain agencies are specified, against which officers are specially warned."

This order is believed to be the result of various trials during the last twelve-month in which titled women have appeared as marriage agents. The most recent development of this new custom was the appearance in Berlin of a matrimonial shop, in which for a few days photos of rich would-be officers' wives were displayed to catch the eye of possible "purchasers." The police promptly made an end of this enterprise, but the lesson evidently has not been lost on the authorities.

MORE DISASTROUS COTTON FIRES.

3,000 BALES DESTROYED.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE RS. 3,50,000,

Two more cotton fires broke out in Bombay, after a few days' short respite, on Monday night when, about three thousand bale were destroyed, the damage including that to the building, being estimated at about Rs. 3,500,000. The first of these outbreaks occurred shortly after 7 p.m. in a godown situated in Frere Road, when three bales of cotton belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers were burnt. The subsequent and more serious outbreak occurred at about 9-30 p.m., in a godown in Argyll Road, when about 3,000 bales belonging to Messrs. Prier de Saone & Co. were destroyed. That the outbreak was not attended with still more disastrous results was due to the fact that the godown in which it occurred had, unlike those on the Colaba Cotton Green, masonry walls, which prevented the flames from spreading to the neighbouring buildings. These at one time stood in considerable danger of catching fire after the roof of the godown had fallen in, and the flames overleaping the walls threatened them. The godowns and these buildings were separated only by small gullies, a foot and a half wide. The Fire Brigade however getting splendidly on to work and assisted by a copious supply of water beat back the flames, with the result that though the godown itself was completely destroyed by fire, only the walls withstanding the attack of the devouring element, the neighbouring buildings, which were situated to the south and west of it, escaped destruction. The ground floors of these houses were used as godowns for storing cotton seed, poppy seed and linseed, but the upper floors were tenanted by Hindu families.

Most of these people had gone to sleep before the outbreak occurred, and the first care of the police was therefore to rouse them from sleep. Panic stricken they made down the stairs for the streets, which they safely reached and there was, thus, fortunately no loss of life.

FLAMES SPREAD QUICKLY.

Smoke was first seen issuing from a window in the southern portion of the godown where the bales were stacked, the northern part being empty. The bales had been brought there only three days before. The godown which is situated in Argyll Road, belongs to the Trustees of the estate of the late Narayen Sunderji Bagiwalla, and the bales were the property, as stated above, of Messrs. Prier de Saone and Co. On the alarm being given shortly after 9-30 p.m., the Mandvi Fire engine promptly arrived on the scene, quickly followed by the Bhuleshwar, Fort, Babultank Road, and Byculla engines. The flames had however got a complete grip over the bales, when the Fire Brigade arrived, and it was soon evident that notwithstanding the fine efforts of the Firemen and a full supply of water, there was little hope of any appreciable number of the bales being saved. And the fears came to be true in the end, for there does not appear to have been a single bale left, which was either not destroyed by fire or damaged by water. The flames also continued to threaten the neighbouring buildings almost till midnight, when they were brought under control, though water was continued to be played even after that.

The conflagration attracted a large number of people to the spot and the police, under Superintendent Sanderson, and Inspectors Ranyard, Barnes, Gough, Power, Carter and Dyer had a busy time in keeping the crowds back.

The bales were insured with the London and Lancashire and other Companies. The damage to the bales and the building is estimated at about Rs. 3,50,000.

The cause of the fire is not known.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held on Sunday last at Mahim. Shooting commenced with two 10 bird Handicap Sweeps the first was won by W. Fraser with 6 kills and 3 Handicap. D. W. Johnstone with 6 kills and 2 Handicap coming second.

In the second Sweep W. Fraser was again top scorer with 6 kills and 2 Handicap, R. Kennedy taking second Prize.

The Kynoch Cup was the next event for decision, D. W. Johnstone broke 9 of his 10 clays which with 2 Handicap made a possible and obtained the holdership of Cup and first Prize in Sweep, A. Leeson with 9 kills coming second.

A Double Rise Competition followed which was won by D. W. Johnstone with a total of 9 points inclusive of Handicap, A. Leeson with 7 points coming second.

The Spoon Shoot was the next item on the Programme, R. Kennedy with 8 kills and 2 Handicap returned a full score and won the Spoon, A Leeson taking second. Prize, and third Prize being divided between W. Fraser, J. Cuninghame and D. W. Johnstone.

The Winchester Competition was the last event, 10 birds at unknown traps and angles, W. S. Rogers, and A. Leeson each made 9 kills, and the shoot off at 10 birds resulted in another tie, each killing 8 birds, but on the third shoot A. Leeson was successful.

HAPPINESS.

Liberty is the source of happiness, and it is the liberation of the inner forces which constitutes the joy of happiness. This conception is to be found among all moralists who admit the necessity and the advantages of living conformably to the Divine will. It is to our own interests to seek and to create elevating pleasures, and, thanks to the imagination, they may be multiplied indefinitely. Why do we not create more happiness in our lives? Is it not because we lack training in the science of happiness? An elevating book is not accessible to everyone, for a trained and cultivated mind is needed to appreciate its charms. It is the same with happiness. It requires to be explained and interpreted, and nothing but a true comprehension of it will furnish us with the key to a happy existence.—Jean Finot, in "La Revue."

STRANDED VARIETY ARTISTES.

TWO HUNDRED RUPEES HANDED TO MR. SWAN.

The appeal of the Baroness N. Grodecka on behalf of Mr. Swan and his fellow-artistes who were stranded in Bombay from the "Sparklets" Variety Company has resulted up to date in a total subscription of Rs. 200. This, in addition to an amount which the Commissioner of Police paid to them yesterday, will enable them to return to Colombo, where they will endeavour to recover their fares Home from the syndicate which brought them out, and provide them with a little to go on with. They still have to face a period of considerable anxiety, however, and the Baroness stated to a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" yesterday that she does not propose to relax her efforts, and will still devote the proceeds of her entertainment to the object of helping these unfortunate artistes. An entertainment will take place at the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel on Saturday next, when the following programme will be performed."

Programme of the Concert to be Given at the Taj Mahal Hotel. By Baroness N. Grodecka,

Piano .....Polish Hymn .....C. Burow.
Song .....Alone for Ever .....Kotarbinski.
Song .....Sprang Night .....Kotarbinski.
Song .....Lark Song .....Z. Noskowski.
Song .....Speak into Me .....N. Ruthowaki.
Russian Folk Songs.
Where Thou Art .....G. Szreder.
Sweet Love is Gone .....A. Lenina.
Troika .....P. Bulahowa.
Night Breeze in the Woods .....C. Gerdal.
Interval Part II.
Tango .....Dance Baroness Grodecka.
Polish folk songs and dance in Polish Peasant Dress in Polish Peasant 1) .....ness.
ROYAL FLORENTINE ORCHESTRA,
Conductor, G. Mori.

The amount of Rs. 200 already collected was handed over to Mr. Swan yesterday. The sums already collected are as follows:—

	Rs.
The Baroness de Grodecka	50
A Sympathiser	25
Sympathie G.	75
Sympathiser	10
Per Mr. Platt	5
Alastor and Son	10
G. Murmann	5
D. Cambot	5
Andre Dupont	10
Mr. Platt	5
	200

CONFERENCE OF KOLIS.

AN AWAKENING AMONG FISHERMEN.

At the invitation of Messrs. V. K. Sarpatil, T. S. a Bhagat, A. B. Shinde, D. K. Waghmare and other leading members of the Sonekoli caste a Conference of that community was held at the village of Theronda near Revdanda in the Colaba District at a special Pendal erected for the purpose. Delegates from Bombay city and several villages and towns in the Thana, Colaba and Ratnagari Districts and Janjira State heartily responded to the invitation and about 600 Kolis took part in the proceedings. Mr. Ramji Maloji Bhagat a prominent member of the community presided. Mr. Arjun Balaji Shinde read the speech of the President in which several subjects such as the early history of the Kolis, the benefits of education and temperance, observance of frugality in marriage and other ceremonies, ruin of the community on account of ignorance and heavy costs of litigation &c. were dealt with.

Some well-wishers of the community also attended the meeting and showed their co-operation in making the Conference a success. Among those was Mr. S. K. Bole, J.P. and Honorary Secretary, Mahratha Aikeychu Sabha of Bombay, who also addressed the meeting congratulating the leaders of the fishermen Conference for their timely awakening and impressed on the audience the necessity of developing their own trade on the same line as it is carried on scientifically and on sound business like principal in Western countries. Mr. Balo regretted that the Kolis were still plying their trade in the old fashioned ways when every other trade had made rapid progress. He expressed a desire that fishing trawlers owned by leading Kolis or by societies started by Kolis themselves on the basis of co-operative credit societies will soon come into existence.

Among the principal resolutions passed or the occasion were the following.

That Kolis should advance with the times and secure education and, especially technical education for their children, so that they may keep pace in the development of their own trade. That the Patils and the headmen of the Koli caste in the various villages and the towns should strive their hardest in encouraging the Koli parent to this end.

That a fund should be started to which according to the tonnage of native craft owned by their men, at the rate of two annas per ton per annum, and each village fishermen colony at the rate of Rs. 2 per annum per 25 houses should contribute. That all fishermen dealers should pay 4 as per cent. per annum, and those who work as agriculturists should pay 2 as. per plough.

That representation be made to Government to give free scholarships to students of the Koli caste in primary, higher, technical and other Government schools and colleges.

That strenuous efforts be made for promoting temperance in the community.

That useless expenditure made at the times of marriage and other functions be curtailed and that economy be practised thus relieving the Koli who now is a victim of usury.

That due advantage is taken by the community of the Punchayat and court of arbitration system which the British Government have organised in villages, so that unnecessary and heavy expense incurred in courts and litigation be avoided.

After the vote of thanks to the President, and to the organisers of the Conference, it was disolved with the singing of the National Anthem in Marathi.

Mr. Tukaram Shahane Bhagat entertained the delegates and other guests at a banquet.

SPORTING NEWS.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN BOMBAY.

B. V. R. WIN TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

A Triangular Match between the Bombay Vol. Rifles, Bombay Vol. Artillery and the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. arranged by Captain F. H. James, Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles (now on leave in United Kingdom) took place on the B.V.R. and G.I.P. Ranges at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th Inst. under the superintendence of Captain O. T. MacR. Leckie, 104th Rifles, Captain James' temporary successor, resulted in a win for the local Rifles. The meeting was a great success and met with good response from all Corps concerned. This is the first of what it is hoped will be a series of inter-Corps meetings. Appended are the results:—

Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Capt O. T. MacR. Leckie	95
Cr. Sgt. F. T. Gidney	94
Sergt. J. V. Hildreth	94
Vol. Co. R. Clarke	91
Vol. J. Hodgson	90
L/Cpl. V. Windson	90
Q. M. Sg. P. R. Soundy	90
L/Cpl. J. Pinto	88
Total	732

1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vo's.

Sergt. A. S. Alcock	98
Sgt. Ins. Smith	92
Sergt. Chard	90
Corpl. Gibbons	89
Corpl. Macdonald	88
Corpl. W. Alcock	87
Corpl. Eccleston	87
S. M. Greenslade	87
Total	718

Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Sergt. Rogers	94
Sergt. Graveston	93
S. M. Siggers	92
Sapper Hayward	88
Gunner W. Mooney.	87
Sergt. Banks	87
Gunner Clerk	86
S. M. Maher	81
Total	708

Silver Spoons B. V. R. Club for best score at each distance were awarded to Sergt. Instr. Smith, G. I. P. Ry. Volrs., Sergt. Major Siggers, B. V. A. Sergt. Veevers, B.V.R.

Silver Spoon B.V.A. Club for 2nd best score at each distance to:—Sergt. Instr. McDonald, G.I.P. Ry. Volrs., Sergt. Hildreth, B.V.R., Sapper Clerk, B.V.A.

Silver Spoon G.I.P. Club for 3rd best Score at each distance to:—Gunner W. Mooney, B.V.A., Sergt. A. S. Alcock, G. I. P. Ry. Volrs. (Two) Silver Spoon B.V.R. for Grand Aggregate Sergt. A. S. Alcock, G.I.P. Ry. Volrs.

BOXING FATALITY.

PRIVATE OF THE BORDER REGIMENT SUCCUMBS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 18.

A fatal accident occurred to Private Rumble of the Border Regiment in the course of the boxing tournament of the Royal Munster Fusiliers on Saturday night at the Jubilee Hall.

Rumble met Morrison of the Munsters, who was considered to be the former's inferior in cleverness, in the Welter Weight Championship.

In the first round Rumble stopped several nasty swings with his neck and returned. Immediately after the interval he dropped unconscious.

He was removed to the Station Hospital where without regaining consciousness he died this morning.

Special wreaths were ordered by the Border Regiment who are at Maymyo and wreaths were also supplied by the Munster Regiment, the Munster Boxing Club and several individuals.

The post mortem held this morning showed that the brain was very congested. The inquest will be held on Wednesday by the Cantonment Magistrate. Deceased was a young soldier out from Home by the last draft.

BATONS FOR TROOPS.

NO MORE ARMED SOLDIERS IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, speaking at Newcastle on April 24, referring to the employment of troops in trade disputes, said that in future, if the troops were called out, they were not to be armed as hitherto. They were only going to have batons, or something like it.

As to the coming discussion, if the Army officers imagined that they were going to pick and choose regarding the political decision of the House of Commons, if they imagined they were going to make their messes into the dining rooms of Tory clubs, their power must be broken. There was not a War Office document marked "Confidential" that had not been given away to Unionist members by officers.

It was no good humbugging the public. Some officers had entered into a conspiracy with the Tory Party. Other officers, who had declared their intention of doing their duty, had received blackguardly letters and telegrams (bearing upon their faces traces of their origin), and officer after officer had written telling him that they found their messes like ice-houses.

They were told the House of Lords was going to throw out the Army Annual Bill.

"I hope, in the name of all that is sacred, that they will," said Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, "and that they will fling to the four winds the black flag of piracy."

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The Bombay Chronicle.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 19, 1914.

"THE BLUE BOOK QUARTERLY."

It is gratifying to note the progress, however slow, which the Provincial Government has lately made towards offering in an acceptable form to an enquiring public extracts from the official information gleaned from the bulkier Government has lately made towards ically issues. The number of such is legion; but very few seem to be aware of their existence, and fewer still, being aware, are able to congratulate the authorities when they have mastered the contents of one of these publications. Without mincing matters it may be observed that most of these periodical publications have the peculiar merit of being just the opposite of illuminating and informing. Some time ago, in these columns, we complained of their dull and unattractive character. These books are more or less reports of the annual operations of the dozen and more of the departments which combine to form what is called "the Administration." The inquisitive, desirous to learn something worth knowing or useful in any one department, on opening the pages, immediately find out what is dross and what is gold. There are so many dull and dreary pages recording dry facts, accompanied by a mass of stereotyped statistical returns. Carefully going through the former the student of blue-books easily finds out how precious little worth knowing is to be discovered therein. His disappointment is great. For instance, take the annual Administration Report of the Presidency. Attenuated as it is, thanks to the "razor" resolution of the "Efficiency" Viceroy, he finds, on opening the chapter treating on the Legislative Council, that, while it narrates in a brief paragraph the diverse legislative measures passed during the year under report, he fails to obtain any information as to the substance of the debates on at least some of the important enactments. While he is desirous of learning what may have been the general trend of the principles on which the measures were passed, and the arguments, in brief, urged for or against by members, specially by the elected representatives, he finds to his disappointment a total absence of any such treatment. Of what use is it to tell the public that the Council passed half-a-dozen measures on this and that subject? Surely, the intelligent public who follow the proceedings of the Legislature know as much as the compiler of this particular chapter on legislation that so many measures were passed. But there the silence of the grave is preserved as to the origin of the measures, the object and reason thereof, the principal arguments urged by the mover in support of it and the counter-arguments urged by those who might have wholly or practically disapproved of it. A narration of such in an easy, readable style would be vastly useful and would be highly appreciated. But the compiler of the chapter, or the superior authority who directs him, thinks he has faithfully discharged his duty when he has related in half-a-dozen or a dozen lines the bare fact of so many enactments having been placed further to cumber the ponderous statute-book!

The fact is that the Secretariat do not know the art of preparing an administration report, what to omit as chaff and what to retain as valuable and useful. Nor do they seem to have acquired skill in selecting and compressing facts in a way to interest the general public. They are never trained in the art of style. No wonder the annual publications, every one of them, are so repellent, so unattractive. Their compilers excel only in the art of "How not to write an interesting and instructive report." Then again, apart from the manner and method of preparing a report, there are the mazes of statistical returns. Usually they are of a stereotyped order and generally as prescribed by the Imperial Government. There are others which contain local and Imperial returns. But whatever they be, their great feature is the omission or suppression of what is really valuable and useful, and the presentation of page after page of worthless statistics of no earthly interest save to the department. For that matter an immense saving in stationery might be affected. At the best these labyrinthian tables go eventually to the bazar to be sold by weight. This is the general character of almost all the annual blue-books.

But somebody has now opened the eyes of the provincial authorities to the fact that to continue in the old rut is useless. That, if the Government is honestly desirous of educating the public who take an interest in the general administration, it would be wise on its part to offer the official pabulum in a shape which may at once be attractive and utilitarian. That is the only commonsense method by which to invite well-informed instead of half-informed or ignorant criticism. So the Bombay Government has bravely resolved to try a new system to keep the critical public well and correctly informed. That, indeed, is a resolution to be commended. But, judging from the first number of "The Blue Book Quarterly," it would seem that the compiler has yet to learn a great many things before he succeeds in offering the public the necessary education and information the Government is intent on. We cannot conscientiously say that we are enamoured of this trial number. Its defects are just as radical as those to be found in the blue-books. Practically, there is no information of the kind which the public demands. Under each head, in the space of twenty pages, the compiler refers to certain reports, resolutions and press communiques. The sooner this kind of references is abandoned the better. For otherwise, the new issue will prove a complete Secretariat abortion. The compilers seem to forget that even the intelligent person who is really desirous of gaining useful official information in a handy form cannot go about hunting book-depots, newspaper offices, public libraries, and book-sellers' stalls to find out a particular resolution published in a particular gazette or blue, green or yellow book. The Government should realise that in these days of high pressure the publicist cannot afford to waste his time and energy in hunting references in this way. Even when one makes the endeavour he may find to his great chagrin that neither the Central Book Depot nor any of the publishers, a list of whose names are mentioned on the front page, possesses a single copy! That has been our frequent experience. The Book-Depot writes back to an enquiry: "not in stock."

If the new Quarterly is to be a success, and to accomplish the laudable object aimed at, our suggestion is that instead of a mere reference to the publications with dates etc. under each department, the *substance* itself of the paper or the resolution or the communique or the report should be given in a fairly compressed form. That is the only way to make the quarterly not only a readable, but a handy volume for purposes of general reference. It means a specially trained staff at some cost. But the cost will be repaid a hundred-fold and the trained men will be a valuable asset to the Government. In short a capable literary editor with a staff is wanted. And, perhaps, the best way to make the Quarterly useful is to entrust the work to one of the local branches of the great publishing firms of experience of England, such as the well-known houses of Messrs. Macmillan or Longmans. As at present compiled it is foredoomed to failure. But we sincerely hope that the Government will not allow what might be a most useful publication to die so unnatural a death.

Notes of the Day.

Study of Tropical Medicine in Bombay.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the necessity of an almost simultaneous establishment of two schools of Tropical Medicine in India,—one in Calcutta and the other in Bombay,—such institutions will go some way to furnish opportunities, so long denied to this country, of post-gradute research in branches of science which have a vital relation to the public health and well-being. So far as the Bombay scheme is concerned, it is, we understand, on a far way to materialise, the Government of India having already promised a "reasonable grant-in-aid." But even, if the promised grant be the same as that to be given to Calcutta, namely, five lakhs, all recurring expenditure in connection with the proposed school will have to be met from the Provisional revenues, a stipulation which has been distinctly made with Calcutta. To ease the financial situation, therefore, Lord Sydenham has just made a timely appeal to "rich friends of humanity in England" to help Bombay,—an appeal which, it is to be hoped, will meet with a ready response. In order, however, to be in a position to fulfil the purposes for which it is to be started, the projected institution should be planned on an adequate scale, and is, in consequence, in need of all the financial assistance it can secure to supplement that to be expected from the State; and, if the requisite funds were not speedily forthcoming, there is the obvious danger of the institution degenerating into a sort of second-rate medical school, which nobody, of course, wants. It is necessary, therefore, that the school should, first, be provided with the best staff of professors available.

Recruitment of Professors.

In this connection we trust it is superfluous to warn the Government that public confidence in the future of the school will be greatly weakened if the usual procedure of recruiting the professors, irrespective of qualifications or attainments, solely or chiefly from the ranks of the Indian Medical Service is followed when the Government is called upon to fill the different chairs. Further, it is necessary that each and every professor should be expected not only to conduct, but to encourage original investigations by making enquiries into the nature and causes of disease and the methods of its prevention and treatment, and by endeavours to popularise knowledge relating to the preservation of the public health and improved treatment of disease. In this Presidency, it is, moreover, necessary that, although the field of tropical medicine is a wide one, the etiology of the diseases we are more familiar with on this side of India, such as malaria, plague, dengue, yellow fever, relapsing and typhus fevers, will rank as of first importance. Another aspect of the proposed school should be kept prominently in view. We understand it has been decided to train in the institution Indian graduates desirous of taking the degree of Bachelor of Hygiene It is to be hoped that the B.Hy's of the school, should they seek employment as Health Officers, will not be told, as Indian medical graduates have already been told, that the education imparted in Indian institutions is not to be compared in intellectual or market value with that which all British institutions are assumed to give.

Bombay's Water Supply.

The statement showing details of the storage of water in the lakes which supply the city of Bombay shows that during the week ending May 9th, 1914, there was plenty of water in store. The total contents of the lakes are given as 15,536 millions of gallons, and the consumption of water, including evaporation, etc., during the week in question was 441 million gallons. Taking this quantity as the normal consumption, the water in store is equal to 34 days' supply—which will carry us on nicely until with the break of the rains the replenishing of the lakes commences. It is interesting to note that of the total water taken from the lakes during the week only 189.2 million gallons was actually consumed, the remainder being due to "evaporation," etc.

The King's Scottish Tour.

The King's six-days' visit to Aldershot is expected to be a notable affair. His Majesty will hold an informal inspection of the troops, the manoeuvres being, it is understood, planned on a somewhat elaborate scale. Their Majesties will visit Holyrood in July, as has already been notified. The programme for the Scottish visit is a full one. Besides the visit to Glasgow, Their Majesties intend making an extensive tour in other districts. On July 10th the King and Queen go to Dundee, and then to Falkirk, Dunblane, and the Bridge of Allan. On the 14th Falkirk and Linlithgow will be visited and Their Majesties will be the guests of Lord and Lady Linlithgow at Hopetoun House. In addition to Hopetoun House the King and Queen will be the guests at Buchanan Castle of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, and of Lord and Lady Newlands at Mauldslie Castle, and, while there, is expected to inspect Hamilton Palace, one of the "stately homes" of Scotland and a place of great historic interest.

Magistracy in Sind.

We are informed by a correspondent in Sind that there is an increased tendency nowadays on the part of the Government to appoint inexperienced barristers, etc., as resident magistrates with first class powers. These officers, our correspondent declares, are generally without any sort of experience and have to be taught the law and the procedure in the court to the great expense and inconvenience of the public. Such magistracy generally evinces a keen desire to "record convictions" in order to please the Executive as they naturally wish to rise in the department. Generally, they do not appreciate the presence of lawyers in the courts to defend the accused; to some their presence is too much, so much so that they openly insult them in the court. This complaint is not a new one. When the magistracy have to look to the Executive for their promotion or their well-being, and are dependent on it, it is inevitable they will not always be so independent and impartial as is to be desired, especially in a mofusil town where the weight of public opinion is not so much felt, or is absent altogether. This state of things, we fear, will continue until there is a proper separation of the Judicial from the Executive.

A British Firm's Work in Mexico.

In connection with the Mexican trouble the "Daily Chronicle" recalls that Mexico City owes to a British firm the decencies of civilised life. For Cortes blundered sadly,—tempted by the building materials of Aztec temples and places,—when he decided to found his new city on the high plain beside the lakes. Although Mexico City is 8,000ft. above sea-level, some of the lakes are still higher, and inundation became a constant peril. Once the city was flooded to the depth of 7ft. with no possibility of getting rid of the water except by evaporation. The Spaniards began a gigantic drainage tunnel, to which they sacrificed the lives of countless Indian slaves. The tunnel proved a failure, and for 100 years work went on in transforming it into a canal. It was finished in 1789, and suited the indolent Mexicans fairly well. A few years ago, however, Messrs. Pearson came to the rescue with an up-to-date drainage scheme which controls the overflow of the lakes and keeps the city sweet and clean. Vera Cruz or, to give it its full name, the New City of the True Cross, now in the hands of the Americans, would to-day be a city of pestilence but for the engineering works of Messrs. Pearson. What the firm did for Mexico City they also did for Vera-Cruz. Mosquitoes at one time made life unbearable, and typhoid and yellow fever were endemic. All that was altered when the British firm installed a sewage system and filled up the suburban swamps where malaria was bred. The English contractors also made the breakwaters that keep the harbour safe from the fierce "northers."

Indians at the Dublin Bar.

It is well known that Indian law students have of late been attending the King's Inns, Dublin, in increasing numbers. They seem to find the Irish atmosphere congenial, says "The New Statesman," and have praised the greater courtesy shown to them in Dublin than in London. But apparently, adds our contemporary, it has occurred to someone who is in a position to exercise influence that the congregation of Indian law students in Dublin may be politically inconvenient,—whether from the point of view of the Irish or of the Indian authorities, or of both. Accordingly the Benchers of the King's Inns have announced that they are about to make new regulations with regard to the admission of Indian students, and to impose conditions similar to those already in force in London, requiring a certificate of character from some English official in India. Dublin sentiment keenly resents the action of the Irish Benchers in making themselves instruments of the Indian bureaucracy; but there is at present no method of bringing Irish public opinion effectively to bear on the Benchers.

Japan, China and India.

No doubt many people will read into the address of Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, to the Provincial Governors, reported by Reuter yesterday, a subtle and secret desire to use the Anglo-Japanese Alliance for the exploitation of China. Colour is lent to this suspicion by another speech which the new Premier recently delivered in which he proposed that England and Japan should work hand in hand in China, the former finding the money and the latter assisting with her local knowledge and advice! Since Japan annexed Korea, her statesmen have been seeking to create more extensive markets for Japanese products in China, but her success has not been as speedy as was hoped, or anything like as striking as the volume of her export trade with India, on the main features of which we commented the other day. There is reason to believe that, but for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Japan would like to adopt a belligerent commercial policy in China. Count Okuma is himself an ardent advocate of a "forward" trade policy, as was made fully manifest some eight years ago when he made his famous speech on the exploitation of India. "Why should not the Japanese," he then declared, "also stretch out their hands towards that country, now that the people are looking to the Japanese? The Japanese ought to go to India, where Mahomet and Attila also obtained riches, and where Alexander the Great obtained treasure sufficient to load a hundred camels?"

TROUBLE AT TAMPICO

ARROGANT CONDUCT OF REBELS.

DEMANDS FOR A FORCED LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May, 18.

American advices report disagreeable incidents at Tampico, the rebels there behaving with great arrogance.

They ordered a Dutch war-vessel to leave the river and refused to allow 140 refugees on board the German steamer Ypiranga until the Consul actively intervened.

They also demanded large contributions from the British and German residents towards a forced loan.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY BRIDGE BLOWN UP BY FEDERALS.

Admiral Funston reports that the retreating Federals have blown up the interoceanic railway bridge 168 feet long in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ADEN, May 17.

The P. and O. s. s. Salsette with the English mails of the 8th instant left for Bombay at midnight to-day (Sunday).

The P. and O. s. s. Moldavia with the mails for Colombo and Australia also left at midnight.

GERMAN BIPLANE DISASTER.

PILOT AND PASSENGER KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, May 17.

A military biplane fell at Pforzheim in consequence of an explosion in the motor. The wreckage caught fire. The pilot was burned and the passenger killed.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.

The death is announced of Admiral Charles Drury.

Admiral Sir Charles Carter Drury, whose death is announced by Reuter was Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies 1902-1903.

THE BACK-DOOR DODGE.

HALF A LAKH BY A TIME-WORN RUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, May 18.

Mr. Montgomery Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Shikarpur delivered judgment in a case of cheating of more than usual interest, and sentenced the accused Baksho and Shiwal to 18 and 12 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

At a time when the confidence of the people in all forms of paper money and paper security was rudely shaken owing to the failure of banks and nobody trusted anybody else, some badmashes in Shikarpur formed themselves into an organization to rob the public by arranging to have it made known that currency notes could be had at a discount from a particular Sethia at a particular place, as the owner had lost confidence in them and wanted cash.

Many Banias who had plenty of cash at home were tempted to go there with their cash to exchange it for notes, and thereby make a good profit.

On arriving at the place the Bania would usually find a big Sethia gorgeously dressed with his agent in attendance. The Bania would hand over the money to the Sethia who in turn would give it to his agent with the key of the supposed safe with instructions to deposit the cash in the safe and bring notes from it.

After a time the agent would return to the Sethia with word that the key would not fit and then the Sethia would accompany the agent to the room and disappear by the back door, leaving the Bania in the house which did not belong to the supposed Sethia.

By these means these budmashes, who had formed themselves into a number of parties for this nefarious practice, succeeded in robbing the public of about half a lakh of rupees.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

ACCUSED COMMITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, May 18.

Mr. V. Connolly, to-day committed Ramlal alias Chotelal to the Special Sessions on a charge of being a member of a conspiracy the common object of which was to commit murder. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Sessions will commence on Thursday, 21st instant. An order was also passed attaching any property of Rash Behari in Delhi, Dehra Dun and the British Post Office Savings Bank at Chandernagore.

MEXICAN MEDIATION.

DELEGATES AT WASHINGTON.

MR. BRYAN'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 17.

The Mexican mediation delegates have arrived at Washington en route for Niagara.

The Spanish Ambassador yesterday entertained to dinner the mediators and the American and Mexican delegates to the Mediation Conference in order to enable them to become acquainted.

SEARCHING INVESTIGATION PROMISED.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

After Mr. Bryan's protest regarding the treatment of the captured American marine, Parks, the Mexican Foreign Minister promised a searching investigation into the matter.

JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION FOR BALKANS.

ARRIVAL AT BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.

A Japanese military mission, headed by General Taraka, has arrived at Budapest en route for the Balkans.

BUILDING STRIKE ENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.

The Building strike which to-day was entering on its seventeenth week has been settled.

ALLEGED PILGRIM-TICKET TRICKSTER

PROFITABLE GAME FOR TEN YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 18.

A Bengali named Preonath Mookerjee of No. 62 Clive Street has been arrested on a charge of defrauding the E. I. Railway of a large amount of money for several years past.

It is alleged that he used to arrange for the transport of pilgrims to the Holy Shrines and was in the habit of purchasing for them short journey return tickets.

On arrival of the party at the station for which tickets were purchased he, it is stated, substituted in place of the tickets forged excess return passes available to and from the place of destination to the station mentioned in the genuine tickets.

He is alleged to have always realized the full fare from the pilgrims, who on their return would find that they had been duped. The railway authorities invariably refrained from taking any action against them.

Accused, it is alleged, carried on this fraud for at least ten years. He was arrested at Balasore and placed before the Magistrate at that place on Friday last. After some evidence had been recorded the accused was remanded to custody.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 18.

In the Calcutta share market to-day prices in coal shares were fully maintained. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Bhuskajuri 18 3/8, Baraboni 13¼; Bokaro Ramgur 11¾; Equitable (ord) 24½; Gopalichuck 8¼; Jumoni 5 3/8; Parasea 3; Ranegunge 22⅛; South Govindpore 9.

Miscellaneous Bisra (stone lime) 11; Dalbhoom (gold) 19¼.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

CASE AGAINST MALAK DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, May 18.

Mr. Rudman I.C.S. has passed orders in the complaint case of Asma Bai against Khan Bahadur H. M. Malak, spiritual leader of the Mehdibagh community under section 342 and 506 of the I.P.C. for youngful confinement and threatening her. The Court discharged the Malak and observed that the Malak had treated complainant Asma Bai as his wife and according to Ameerali's Mohomedan Law it was considered to be a legal marriage.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy and Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee will leave Calcutta on Thursday, the 21st instant, for London, to join the members of the Indian National Congress Deputation there.

Writing about the conservation of ancient monuments Dr. J. H. Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology, refers to the Electric Installation at the Taj Mahal, to provide for the lighting of the tomb and its approaches. The new installation has been connected with the gold and silver lamps over the Royal cenotaphs presented by Lord Curzon and with the larger hanging lamp at the gateway. This latter was specially constructed for Dr. Marshall at the Lahore School of Art and he says it is "one of the most perfect pieces of brass work ever produced in India." These lamps were rightly designed to shed a dim, subdued light in harmony with the sacred surroundings, and care has been taken not to intensify the light which they previously gave.

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN LONDON.

JOINT APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

ENDOWMENT FUND OF £100,00 REQUIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.

The Oriental Studies Committee, of the India Office, the London Chamber of Commerce and Sir Montagu Turner's Committee have issued a joint appeal on behalf of the Oriental Languages School, pointing out that in addition to the grants of £4,000 and £1,250 per annum promised by the Government and the India Office respectively and £2,000 per annum expected from the London County Council, a further sum of at least £6,700 a year is required. They ask for an endowment fund of not less than £100,000. The Committees mention that plans for the buildings have been approved and that the contracts will be settled directly.

MR. ASQUITH AT ALDERSHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.

Mr. Asquith spent the week-end at Aldershot. This was his first visit there as Secretary for War.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE FEE.

GREAT BRITAIN OPPOSED TO REDUCTION TO 1d.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.

The "Standard" announces that the majority of nations have decided on the advocate 1d. postage, it is certain that the of 1½d. instead of 2½d. from January, 1915. Though Australia and others rigorously advocate 1d. postage, it is cerain that the international conference in September will confirm the 1½d. fee. Great Britain is one of the opponents of the reduction to 1d.

NATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYMEN.

NEW PORGRAMME ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.

The National Union of Railwaymen has adopted the new programme demanding 48 hours a week and an immediate increase of five shillings weekly in every grade.

COMPLETE RECOGNITION OF UNION.

Mr. Thomas, M. P., in announcing the decision added that there must also be an absolute and complete recognition of the Union, but a strike would be the last resort.

OPENING UP BURMA.

ASSOCIATION TO VOICE TENASSERIM'S NEEDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 18.

An association known as the Tenasserim Progressive Association has been formed in Maulmain to voice the claims of the Province of Tenasserim. It is stated that since 1834, when the road was laid out from Amherst to Maulmain nothing has been done to open up and liberate the vast resources of this practically virgin country. Several industries it is stated have been checked by the want of road and railway communications.

The object of the association is to place prominently before the local and Imperial Government the urgent needs of the Province. Over and over again has this question of road and railway communication been discussed by the Burma, Legislative Council meetings, and pressed before the Governor, whose strenuous efforts in placing the matter before the Imperial Government hav been frustrated by the usual answer "no funds."

NEW DISPENSARY AT SIRSI.

(From a Correspondent.)
SIRSI, May 17.

On May 2nd the new Dispensary building at Sirsi was formally opened by Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kanara. The building came into existence mainly owing to the munificence of Rao Saheb P. N. Pandit, President of the Sirsi Municipality, the Government having added Rs. 2,000. Within the precinct of the new building a tastefully decorated shamiana was erected. When Mr. Gould arrived he was received by Rao Saheb Pandit who read the report, which narrated the previous history of the dispensary and the circumstances which led to the erection of the new building.

The dispensary having been declared open the proceedings came to close with a vote of thanks to Mr. Gould.

WRECK OF CAIRNHILL IN PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF A PARTY BY BOATS.

SEARCH BY COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, May 17.

The steamer Cairnhill, (Sydney for Stettin), broke her tail-shaft on March 31, off the isle of New Ireland. Fifteen whites and nineteen Chinese took to boats. After trying experiences they reached Rabaul in the Bismarck Archipelago.

The Commonwealth Government has been asked to send a warship to search for the Cairnhill, the captain and four officers being still on board.

(The isle of New Ireland is in the Pacific lying N. E. of New Guinea.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 18.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Wilson as Commandant of the 1st Battalion 8th Gurkhas.

Captain Cullerne, 19th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Meerut, is posted to the command of the 7th Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain King, 62nd Punjabis has been selected for famine duty in the Etawah District.

Colonel Strange, General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Secunderabad Division, is granted leave for three and a half months.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Talbot and Major Newnham, 6th Cavalry, are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively of that regiment.

Lieutenant Muir, 19th Lancers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Madras Bodyguard.

Captain R. Havil, Royal Field Artillery, from the Home establishment is posted to the 4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Rawalpindi.

NEW INDIAN DAILY PAPER.

TO REPRESENT MUSLIM INTERESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 18.

An appeal signed by Nawab Zulfikar Khan, the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shafi and other influential Mahomedans to start an English daily paper conducted in Muslim interests, has been issued the subscription for which will be Rs. 16 annually. The appeal states:—

"Momentous events have recently happended in this country, in rapid succession and have brought about an appreciable change in the political outlook of Indian Mussalmans, while the inexorable march of history in other parts of the East has produced a profound impression throughout the world of Islam. And yet, even at such a wide world crisis in the fortunes of Islam, we in India have all along lacked the guidance and advocacy of a powerful daily organ of Muslim public opinion in the language of the rulers, which is also the most widely current language of our times. The establishment of such an organ can no longer be delayed with safety to our vital interests. The proposal depends on 2,500 persons with subscriptions prepaid, enlisting themselves as subscribers.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S GARDEN PARTY

A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
OOTACAMUND, May 18.

This afternoon His Excellency Lord Pentland gave a garden party in the Government House grounds to meet the non-Official Members of the Madras Legislative Council. Many high officials and prominent gentlemen, who are on a visit to the station, were present in response to the invitations. Fine weather prevailed and the function was a great success.

POONA MUNICIPAL FORGERY CASE.

WITNESSES DENY HAVING GIVEN PROXIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA May 18.

At to-day's hearing of the case of forgery against 21 accused in the Poona City Municipal election case, about ten witnesses were examined all of whom said they had not given power of attorney to any of the accused to sign for them, nor had the attesting Magistrate, Captain Mahomed Khan, come to see them.

The question of granting special leave concessions to headmasters in the Indian Educational Service is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Rao Garhi is staying for a few days in Captain S. S. Flower, Director of the Egyptian Zoological Service, who conducted a zoological mission through India last year singles out for special praise only three Zoological gardens in the whole country. These are Calcutta, Trivandrum and Peshawar, the first for its large collection, the second for being such a complete and scientifically arranged institution and the third for the admirable way in which all the animals are looked after.

FIRE AT SEA.

THE BURNT STEAMER COLUMBIAN.

THIRD BOAT PICKED UP.

FIRST OFFICER AND THREE MEN FOUND ALIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.

The American revenue-cutter, Seneca has sent a wireless message that she has picked up the third boat of the burned British steamer, Columbian. The first officer and three of the crew were found alive in the boat but eleven of its occupants had died of exposure and had been dropped overboard. The Seneca arrives at Halifax tomorrow.

HOW THE SENECA RESCUED THE MEN.

LONDON, May 18.

The Seneca, which picked up the Columbian's survivors, was engaged in ice patrol duty. She came up with a boat forty miles southeast of the Sable Island on Sunday morning. The rescued men were in a state of complete mental and physical exhaustion.

LIVED ON BISCUIT CRUMBS AND BOOT-LEATHER.

BOSTON, May, 18.

The Columbian's survivors when rescued were subsisting on biscuit crumbs and bootleather and were drinking rain-water. They saw three steamers in the first two days but none since. Much rail fell. They are all doing well.

The Cunard steamer Franconia sent a wireless message on May 6 to the effect that she had picked up a boat containing thirteen survivors of the British steamer Columbian, (Antwerp for New York), which caught fire at sea on the previous night. With the survivors was the body of the Chief Steward.

Another boat containing the chief and second officers and seventeen men was reported to be still adrift.

The survivors had been in the boat forty hours. The fire started on Sunday and almost immediately after it broke out, a series of violent explosions occurred and the wireless apparatus was destroyed.

The Manhattan sent a wireless message announcing that she had picked up the Columbian's second boat containing Captain MacDonald and thirteen men.

The engineer was killed by an explosion and a seaman was drowned while leaving the ship.

The total number of rescued reached 27. The Manhattan was searching for the third boat which contained nineteen men.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.

The "Daily Telegraph" announces that that the selection of the American team has been completed as follows:—

Mr. Phipps, No. 1.

Mr. Monty Waterbury (captain), No. 2.

Mr. Larry Waterbury, No. 3.

Mr. Milburn (back).

Reserves:—Messrs. Stevenson and La Montagne.

POLO PONIES FOR ENGLISH TEAM SAIL FOR AMERICA.

Thirty-six polo ponies of the English team sailed for America on Board the Minneapolis to-day. Among them is Energy, the Duke of Westminster's well-known pony who played in the last two international tournaments.

KAISER'S SAUSAGES AND BAD GERMAN.

The Kaiser has a double trouble on hand. One concerns his Sunday sausages, and the other his bad German language But one has nothing to do with the other.

Here is the tale of the sausages as told by "The Times" Berlin correspondent.

"A fine of five marks (5s.) has been imposed by a Prussian Court upon a butcher who was convicted of employing his assistant on Sunday against the rules of the 'Gewerbeordnung.' The butcher received early one Sunday morning an order from the cook in the Neues Palais for a large supply of sausages, which were to be dispatched at once to Potsdam. His assistant was bicycling to the station with the sausages when he was arrested by a policeman.

"The butcher pleaded that the order was one 'which it was necessary in the public interest to carry out at once,' and thereby came within the class of exceptional cases for which the 'Gewerbeordnung' makes provision. The Court, however, decided that the fact that 'the Emperor had given the order' did not affect the obligation to comply with the law. It added that in private law the Emperor had no special position, and it was the business of the Imperial cook to give his Sunday orders in good time."

Official and Personal.

Prince Jasingrao Gaekwar of Baroda and the Princess are now staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

JEWS AS COMPANY DIRECTORS.

RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED CAUSE FINANCIAL PANIC.

HEAVY FALL ON RUSSIAN BOURSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.

An important Congress of representatives of Russian commerce and industry has passed a resolution protesting against new restrictions imposed on companies having Jews as directors.

Heavy falls resulting in a situation approaching a panic are reported on the Russian Bourses in the last few days owing to these restrictions.

If necessary the Tsar will be petitioned.

RUSSIAN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

POLICY DECLARED RETROGRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST PETERSBURG, May 17.

After an eleven-hours' debate, the Duma has passed a resolution by 186 votes to to 95 declaring that the policy of the Ministry of the Interior which systematically ignores the Legislature, excites discontent among the mass of the population, strengthens anti-Government tendencies, weakens the power of Russia and prevents the Imperial manifestoes from being carried out.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA.

FOUR ARRESTS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 18.

Six houses were searched by the police in Calcutta yesterday. There was a search party to each house and the searches which commenced simultaneously were at No. 39 Malanga Lane occupied by Babu Anukul Chunder Mukerji, a land-owner; No. 4/3 Malanga Lane owned by Babu Jogendra Chunder Mukerjee, a merchant of Patna; No. 7 Haldar Lane, a three-storeyed dwelling house occupied, by Mr. Bose of the Calcutta Improvement Trust; No. 14 Das Lane; No. 1 Nitai Babu's Lane; No. 46 Baitakhana Road and No. 7 Haldar Lane.

At the first house, the police seized two spears belonging to the brother of Anukul, who had been a circus-performer. At the second house two guns were found belonging to Makhanlal Chatterjee, a Deputy Magistrate. These were taken charge of. In conjunction with the house searches four arrests were made under section 54 C. P. Code. Two arrests were made at No. 1 Nitai Babu's Lane, one at 39 Malanga Lane and one at 4/3 Malanga Lane. Three of the arrested men are named Khogen Das, Sirish Pal and Girin Mukerjee.

The arrested men will probably be placed before the Magistrate to-day and further developments are expected.

ACCUSED REMANDED IN CUSTODY.

Khogen Das Sirish Pal and Girin Mookerjee with two others, whose names are not available at present, and who were arrested in connection with the house searches in Calcutta on Sunday morning, were produced before the Police Commissioner to-day. Their statements were taken and they were remanded in custody till to-morrow when orders on the question of bail will be passed.

SIR E. GREY'S FRENCH.

"I asked the French Premier some questions about his interviews with Sir Edward Grey" says the "Mail's" Paris correspondent. "In the interviews between Sir Edward Grey, M. Isvolsky (the Russian Ambassador), and myself we went over the whole European situation," he said, 'and found ourselves in complete accord on every point. Yesterday I had a specially long conversation with Sir Edward Grey, from 5.30 to 7.30. We brought up systematically every point of the existing European situation, and as a result found that the friendship between our two countries is a more powerful influence than ever in favour of peace.

"'I was charmed to have the opportunity of meeting Sir Edward Grey,' said M. Doumergue, in answer to another question. 'I was greatly impressed by his strength of character and lucidity of thought. Although he tells me that he had only once previously spent forty-eight hours in Paris, he speaks French so well that I, who unfortunately do not speak English, did not have the least difficulty in carrying on a conversation with him."

Rai Bahadur Ganga Sahai, Punjab Provincial service has taken over charge of his duty as Superintendent, Faridkote State in succession to Sardar Dyal Singh.

The "Statesman's" Darjeeling correspondent writes:—When one watches Lord Carmichael in the paddock and observes the homely manner in which he strolls among the crowd, with a ready word of kindly greeting to his many acquaintances among all ranks of society, one realises the secret of his great personal popularity, and can appreciate the keen desire of the Australian Government—fortunately for Bengal ungratified—to secure his return to Melbourne as Governor-General.

CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

FATAL DACCA HOUSE COLLAPSE.

ENGINE DERAILED AND RAILWAYS BREACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHULNA, May 18.

The Up-Khulna Mail was derailed yesterday morning near Jhikargachi station, the storm having uprooted the distant signal. The engine and one carriage were derailed.

SERIOUS BREACH ON E. I. RAILWAY.

HOWRAH, May 18.

The Barharwa-Azimgunj-Katwa branch of the E. I. Railway has been breached by the storm and the line will be blocked for three days.

THREE MEN KILLED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE.

DACCA, May 18.

Three men are reported to be killed in the collapse of a house near Lalbagh during the storm yesterday morning.

FALLEN SIGNAL-POST DERAILS ENGINE.

GODKHALI, May 18.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Godkhali, Eastern Bengal Railway wires:—The engine and one bogie coach of 181 up-passenger train were derailed at Godkhali at 2 hours 8 minutes yesterday, by running into the down outer signal post which had been thrown across the line by a violent cyclone. Five passenger trains were transhipped. The line was diverted and through communication restored at 22 hours 20 minutes the same day.

BASUDEBPUR, May 18.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Saidpur, Eastern Bengal Railway, wires:—Last evening the line sunk between Nattor and Basudebpur stations owing to heavy rain, rendering transhipment of mails and passengers necessary. Through traffic will be resumed this afternoon.

FURTHER DAMAGE BY TORNADOES.

CALCUTTA, May 13.

In connection with the cyclonic storm several tornadoes are reported from East Bengal. At Mahikganj a tornado with a breadth of one hundred yards travelled twenty miles doing considerable damage to property. Many persons were seriously injured.

A tornado passed over Lalbagh and Keraniganj, Dacca, yesterday. Houses were blown down and five deaths are reported.

RAILWAY WASHAWAY.

The line beyond Nattore was partially washed away by heavy rain last night but traffic was resumed this morning.

NATORE, May 18.

The District Traffic Superintendent Nattore wires:—Line repaired and throgh traffic restored.

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

Lord George Hamilton explains in "The Times" why he cannot give up his political pension.

"At the present moment I am connected with the control and management of certain important companies, but this work and its emoluments are entirely dependant upon the maintenance of my health and activity. A serious illness recently warned me that at my time of life health and activity are precarious and evanescent assets. I cannot at this moment give up the pension I have, but if my health and strength remain intact I hope in a short time to so rehabilitate my position as to be able to give up the adventitious aid which only stress of exceptional circumstances forced me temporarily to accept."

Lord Balfour of Burleigh has explained in the Lords why he did not give up his pension.

"When he entered the Cabinet in 1895 it involved a considerable loss of income which he did not recover when he voluntarily resigned. He was willing to inform the Prime Minister of the facts that he disclosed to his predecessor. As his earned income gradually increased he proposed to friends who were very high up in the confidence of the Treasury that he should resign his pension with power to resume it should his earned income cease, but there was no precedent for such a course and the legal conditions were unfavourable. He was prepared to renew the offer if the difficulties could be removed. Lord Crewe unreservedly accepted the statement.

"It would be idle," says the "Manchester Guardian," "to speak ill of Lord Cross, or of those other men, still living, who receive similar pensions to enable them to live the life of rather rich men. They were brought up to look on an income sufficient for that purpose as a living wage. And you cannot help your upbringing."

MOTOR FATALITY.

A JAGHIRDAR CHARGED WITH RASH DRIVING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 18.

The District Magistrate to-day framed a charge against the Jaghirdar of Arni for having, on the night of the 26th April, caused the death of a cart driver named Mohamed Ali, by rashly and negligently driving a motor car behind the Infantry Road Police Station.

The defendant pleaded "not guilty," and Wednesday was fixed for the hearing of the defence evidence.

THE PEARL MARKET.

FAILURE OF THREE PARIS MERCHANTS.

EFFECT ON BOMBAY TRADE.

A correspondent from Paris writing on the 1st instant in his fortnightly despatch to a vernacular contemporary states that the pearl market there depreciated considerably during the fortnight for various reasons. It was rumoured consistently, he says, that at the end of April twenty merchants would fail; and as a result of this rumour the big bankers convened a meeting and have financed fifteen merchants to enable them to hold their own. Five merchants have, however, failed to pay their hundies. It is estimated that the total liabilities of the bankers would amount to about sixty lakhs and great uneasiness prevails in the market. Further, it is believed that by the end of June a well-known merchant, trading on a very large scale, will have to suspend his business. If that happens, there will yet be a further substantial reduction in the prices.

Shopkeepers are in a great fright. One of them has sold to private constituents pearls with 40 lakhs on credit, and these constituents are unable to pay the amounts due. The failure of this man is predicted. Moreover other shopkeepers are in the same state, and there are no signs of improvement in the market.

The writer predicts that Bombay merchants having failed to dispose of their stock at a slight loss, will suffer considerably.

In connection with the statements made in this letter, a representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed various merchants in the local market, and was informed that since the despatch quoted, which is described as somewhat exaggerated, was written, telegraphic news has been received here stating that three merchants have failed, their liabilities being estimated at about 27 lakhs. It is, however, expected that about thirty or forty per cent. of this amount is recoverable.

The shop-keeper to whom reference is made in the letter has, it is stated, been able to hold his own and now there is no fear about him.

The market, however, is very dull, and is likely to go down, said the local agent of a big Indian firm of commission agents of long standing in Paris, and the best thing for Indian merchants is to sell their pearls and so reduce their losses as much as possible. He said that fresh stock would be coming in from the Persian Gulf about the end of May, and that will be an extra burden on the market. He thought that it would take about two years for the market to improve and the problem was whether the merchants would be able to hold out till then.

SCARCITY IN SATARA.

EIGHT-HUNDRED SQUARE MILES AFFECTED.

The following Press note on scarcity in the Satara District, has been issued:—

The scarcity tract comprises the entire taluka of Man, 10 villages of the Khatav taluka and 13 villages of the Khandala mahal of the Wai taluka. The area affected is just short of 800 square miles. This note deals with the conditions prevailing down to the close of March.

The majority of the able-bodied cultivators and labourers have migrated, some with their cattle to parts where fodder is cheap, others to Bombay, Lonavla or the Nira Right Bank Canal Works, where good wages are obtainable. Labour has consequently become exceedingly scarce in the affected tract and the number of people receiving gratuitous relief has actually decreased from 907 at the beginning to 854 at the close of the month of March. Relief in the form of a daily grain dole was also given to 297 inferior village servants and additional cash remuneration to 28 patils. In consequence of the readiness of the population to leave their villages and of the easiness with which work is obtained, it has been unnecessary to open relief works of any kind. The district mortality, apart from plague, has been below normal, and the condition of the people satisfactory.

Such cattle as have not been removed are in fair condition, and there is no disease worth mentioning among them. All pasture lands in the scarcity area were thrown open to free grazing early in the season. In November the grazing areas in the forests of the Western Ghats were thrown open to the cattle of Man and Khatav, but no advantage has been taken of the concession. Baled grass has been imported from Thana and Nasik and laid down at Lonand and Koregaon on the Madras and S. M. Railway, where it is available for issue to cultivators as takavi at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 a bale, averaging a little over 100 lbs. But as there is a strong local prejudice against the use of forest grass as a fodder for cattle, out of the 7,738 bales laid down only 186 have been taken up to the end of March by cultivators. Fodder crops are grown wherever irrigation is possible, and these, supplemented by the balance of last year's stocks, and by imports from the Bhor State and the western talukas, have hitherto sufficed for the reduced number of cattle in the scarcity tract.

Loans for wells have been granted to the extent of Rs. 16,000, and free grants have been made for the improvement of the water-supply in villages to the extent of Rs. 3,100. Adequate suspensions of land revenue have been made in the affected villages, and the demand for the repayment of takavi loans has been proportionately reduced. The amount of current revenue suspended is Rs. 90,808. Such collections as have been ordered in and around the scarcity area have been promptly paid, and the unauthorized outstandings are trifling.

The Government of India have sanctioned the retention of the Additional Judgeship of the Chief Court of Lower Burma and the continuance of the appointment of Mr. Justice Parlett until September 3rd 1914.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 18.

The proceedings of the third Provincial Social Conference were resumed this morning at 7-30 with Mr. M. V. Joshi, President, in the chair.

The first resolution moved by Mr. Paranjpye, and seconded by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, was one on the inclusion in the Social Conference only such persons who aspire at individual and social uplifting by doing away with the artificial social distinctions based on caste, birth etc. The original draft resolution on the subject required the conference to accept the need for the declaration of the basic principles of social reform and them to appoint a committee to frame and draft a constitution and regulations. A modified proposition while recognising justice and propriety of such a declaration does not bind the delegates of the conference to any definite principles, but leaves the question to be settled by a committee to be named and appointed by this conference. The resolution in its modified form was passed unanimously.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The second resolution, urging strongly upon the attention of the Government and public the urgent need of further expansion and improvement of education among women by providing more suitable facilities, was ably moved by Miss Mathurabai Joshi of Satara, who said that women's intellects were in no way inferior to that of men. Continuous subordination of women and their thoughts to those of men have created a sort of canker in them in India. Men have been sinning against women for such a long time that the sin is supposed to be a virtue. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The next proposition, moved and passed, was one on raising the status of the depressed classes. Some feeling speeches were made by a few earnest workers in this cause.

CRYSTALISING REFORM IDEALS.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpaye in moving the first resolution, said that the progress in social reform in the last fifty years was really visible. Whether this was due to any special circumstances of the people's awakened conscience mattered little. The marriageable age had risen without waking opposition. Widow marriages were more favoured owing to increase in the number of child widows through plague. All conscientious efforts towards reforms deserved praise. The time had now arrived for crystalising ideals and lines of reforms. Formerly any one posing as a reformer was admitted into the reformers fold but now it was found necessary to admit genuine reformers alone into the social reform propaganda. Fifty real reformers were more preferable to five hudred lukewarm and invertebrate reformers. The ideal of reform should be on lines of individual liberty, fraternity and equality as human beings, but the guiding principles must be correct.

DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS.

Mr. Jayakar in seconding the resolution said the second stage of social reform had been reached, viz,—that of laying down ideals and principles which ought to form the tenets of the faith of the social reformer. Mere subscription to certain propositions was not enough, for that may proceed from different points of view. For instance two social reformers might support the depressed class movement or fusion of caste movement from different standpoints, one being governed entirely by the humanitarian or ethical aspect and the other by the tendency of such movements to political unifications. This divergence of standpoints was inevitable and had to be put up with in the earlier stages of the social reform movement, when the aim was more to popularise and spread out the teachings of social reform, but now that stage being passed over, it is necessary to adopt means whereby the temper of the true, social reformer would be defined as underlying all his activities in this connection. The proposition is purposely so worded as to be confirmed to acceptance of ideals and aspirations. It speaks nothing about the ways and means of practical steps to be taken to promote them. They would be governed by exigencies local or otherwise.

After the resolution on the elevation of depressed classes had been passed, Mr. K. R. Duftari moved a resolution on the abolition of the caste system which he said was antagonistic to true national unity and beyond all reason and conscience, the resolution further welcomes the efforts made by the various castes to amalgamate its subcastes and that for the purpose of attaining this unity it called on all social reformers to adopt steps eventually to obliterate distinctions between castes. The resolution being ably seconded and supported by four other speakers was carried.

MINOR GIRLS PROTECTION BILL.

On the Conference resuming in the afternoon the first resolution passed was moved by Mr. D. G. Dalves, Advocate, Bombay High Court. It was that the Conference earnestly prayed for the raising of the age of consent in the Minor Girls Protection Bill now before the Imperial Council to 18 years as against strangers and further recommended the opening of rescue homes by Government in each division on a non-denominational basis; girls whom co-religionists were not prepared to shelter should be sent to such rescue homes. Mr. Dalvee pointed out the legal defects of the present Bill and strongly urged the Government to modify it according to the enlightened opinion of the country. The next resolution passed was on the desirability of fixing the minimum marriage age of boys and girls at 21 and 16 respectively.

CASTE NO BARRIER TO MARRIAGE.

Miss Krishnabai Thakore in seconding the resolution made an interesting speech in Mahrathi in course of which she said that if women were expected to fully understand the duties and responsibilities of married life, they should be educated and kept unmarried till the age of 18. In accepting the doctrine of late marriage she warned the men of their additional responsibility viz., —desirability of allowing liberty to grown-up girls to choose their husbands and caste should not stand as a barrier.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

Mr. Kelkar, Editor "Keshari" moved a resolution expressing satisfaction of the efforts made by the Government to amend the law relating to religious endowments. In doing so he said "we do not wish to approach Government to enact social legislation unless it is absolutely necessary and when so done the Government should respond." Mr. Delvee in seconding complained about the secrecy of the deliberations of the Conference at Delhi on this subject and expressed the hope that yet opportunity would be given to the country to discuss the Government proposals before they were chrystalised into a definite bill, especially in view of the fact that private bills on the subject have so far been shelved. He expressed satisfaction at the working of the similar law in the Gaikawar's dominions. The resolution was passed. After the resolution on encouragement of the co-operative movement was passed the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

There will be an open intercaste dinner to-night at which large numbers of delegates will partake without distinction of caste.

THE LATE MR. V. K. KOSHE.

A PROMINENT INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

The Indian Christian community of Bombay lost one of its most influential members by the death of Mr. Vinayekrao K. Koshe at the age of 39, at Alibag on Wednesday last. His body was brought to Bombay, and enterred at Sewri the next day.

The funeral service took place at the Hume Memorial Church, Byculla, and was attended by a large number of Indian Christians. In the services both at the church, and at the cemetery the Rev. M. B. Nikambe, of the Amroli Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Canon Joshi, of the C.M.S., participated along with the Rev. John Malelu, Pastor of the American Mission Church to which Mr. Koshe belonged.

His activities both in the material and the christian interests of the community were numerous. He had a good command of Marathi, in which he latterly edited the Sunday School Journal with success. Beside this he had almost completed for the Bible Society a Reference Bible in Marathi, the first ever attempted in that language. Being also a good Marathi speaker, he always secured an attentive audience. He was a deacon of his church, besides being a superintendent of the Sunday school, and in both capacities was very successful.

His voluntary services on behalf of the Y. M. C. A., the I.C.A., the C E Society and several other christian institutions were greatly valued and appreciated As a master of Marathi music and literature, he will be greatly missed in the American Mission Schools, of which he had been a pupil, and in other institutions. His proficiency in Marathi music especially gave him considerable influence, even over members of other communities with whom he came into contact. The whole Indian christian community of Western India, and especially the Bombay American Mission church, of which he was one of the most useful and euthusiastic deacons, mourns his loss.

VISA FEE ON PILGRIMS' PASSPORTS

BOMBAY MOSLEMS PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Loyal Muslim Association of Bombay, a meeting of Mahomedans was held at Bandra on Sunday evening, Mr. Munshi Muhammad Ameer, President and Secretary of the Association, presiding. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this meeting expresses its sense of regret for the visa fee being raised from about rupees three to about rupees six per hajee, by the Turkish Government, in Bombay, for countersigning the British passports granted free to Indian pilgrims proceeding to Mecca, and urges upon the Turkish Government to remove the visa fee from hajees."

It was also resolved that a copy of this resolution should be forwarded to the Bombay Government to be transmitted to the Ottoman Consul-General at Bombay.

PROTECTION OF GIRLS.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

In the House of Lords on April 29th the Bishop of London moved the second reading of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, the object of which, he said, was to raise the age of consent.

He reminded the House that moneylenders and bookmakers were subject to penalties for offering inducements to minors, and he could not see any reason why seducers should escape the consequences of a much more serious crime by the plea of consent. The measure had the support of every religious denomination and all societies engaged in rescue work. The present state of the criminal law was not worthy of a great Christian State.

The Lord Chancellor said the purpose of the Bill was wholly admirable, and if they had to deal only with the class of cases cited by the Bishop the matter would not be difficult. Unfortunately there were certain girls who would be capable of being made the instruments of much worse persons, who would use them ruthlessly for the purpose of making gain in the form of blackmail. The Government would not offer any opposition to the Bill, but they would have to examine its provisions very closely.

Lord St. Aldwyn expressed the hope that the Bill would be considered by a Select Committee.

The Marquis of Crewe said the Government would consider this suggestion.

The Bill was then read a second time.

FRESH SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGE.

BIRMINGHAM RACE COURSE DESTROYED.

GRAND STAND AND OTHER BUILDINGS GUTTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

The Suffragettes set fire to the grand-stand and other buildings on the Birmingham race-course and all were completely destroyed.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. A. W. Pope, formerly of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, who for the last eight years has been General Manager of the Shanghai Nanking Railway, has resigned his appointment.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st April, 1914, a grant in aid of Rs. 1,800 per annum towards the working expenses of the Indian Army Temperance Association.

The Government of India have awarded the State scholarship tenable in Europe by domiciled European or Anglo-Indian girls or women to Miss Amy Watts. The Secretary of State is being asked to arrange for supervision of her studies during her stay in England.

Lord Curzon's eldest daughter, the Hon. Mary Curzon, who comes of age this year, is to be chaperoned by her aunt, Lady Suffolk. Miss Nancy Leiter, as she then was, sister to the late Lady Curzon, met her future husband, Lord Suffolk, nearly ten years ago when he was an Extra Aide-de-Camp to Lord Curzon in India.

Raja Shashishekhareshwar Roy of Tahirpur, ex-Chief Secretary of the Bharat Dharm Mahamandal, had brought an injunction suit at Benares against it on the eve of his removal on the ground that the meeting convened was irregular and the proposal to remove him was illegal. The case has just been dismissed after dragging on its portentous length for over two years.

The influx of coolies into Ceylon from India during February last compares very unfavourably with that of the corresponding month of 1913, while the influx for the first two months of this year is also considerably short of what it was for January-February, 1913. The arrivals in February last numbered 3,486 against 4,625 in 1913, while for the first two months this year the number was 6,490 against 8,861 last year. The balance of departures over arrivals for the first two months of this year was 7,598 against 4,767 last year.

A few days ago, says "the Beharee" two Anglo-Indians, made a trip to the opposite side of the Mahanadi River for sport and came by a Hindu Temple named Kuseneswar in course of their journey. It is said that they found some pigeons perching in the holes of the top of the Temple, where they had made their abode. The Sahibs, inspite of the strong protests and clamour of the Sebayats entered the temple and felled a number of the birds down. A case has been lodged against the Sahibs and they are now on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

It was currently believed, says the "Statesman," that during the course of the recent election for a Deputy for the French Indies that the newest candidate in the field, M. Richard, had received the support of Arabindo Ghose who is now living in Pondicherry. M. Richard's platform was strongly Swadeshi and he had very considerable support in Chandernagore though the number of votes he received elsewhere was very small. In the settlement on the Hooghly he was, it will be remembered, second on the list with 208 votes against the 544 of M. Bluysen. In Pondicherry and elsewhere he appears to have received only twenty-three votes in all, for the total of the polling gave him only 231 votes against M. Bluysen's 33, 418, M. Lemaire's 6,300 and M. Laporte's 337.

An Allahabad paper reports that Kinthup, the Sikkimese explorer, who is reported to have explored the Lower Tsangpo thirty years ago, and also was believed to have died many years back has been found, working as a durzi, in Darjeeling. According to the report Kinthup, whose memory of the exploration is said to be good, has been induced to go to Simla to re-tell the story of his journey and his observations of the falls in particular. It will be interesting to see how far this will tally with the official description given last November by Captain Bailey and Captain Morshead who explored the Tsangpo for some distance above the alleged falls. Kinthup originally made the statement that the falls were about 150 feet high whereas the officers who are understood to have photographic proof, state that there are no falls at all, but that the river, about this point is broken by a large weir.

The Assam Administration has recently had under consideration the somewhat troublesome question of the steps which should be adopted to control professional graziers, and have directed that separate grazing grounds should be selected for them. As a further restrictive measure, it has been notified that, with effect from the 1st July, the present annual grazing fee of one rupee per head of buffalo, and four annas per head of other horned cattle, shall be raised to eight rupees and one rupee per head respectively as far as the unclassed, State Forests in the Garo Hills district and the plain districts of the Assam Valley are concerned. The collection of grazing fees will now be made by Mauzadars instead of by the Forest Department. Enquiries are being made as to whether orders on similar lines are required inrespect of the Surma Valley and Hills Districts Division.

DROWNING FATALITY.

TWO SCOTCH MISSIONARIES VICTIMS.

TRAGIC BATH IN A POOL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 18.

Mr. Diach and Dr. Peter Baillie, of the Scotch Presbyterean Mission, have met with a sad death by drowning. They were out picnicking with some friends and went to bathe in a small pool below the forest Bungalow. Another gentleman accompanying them did not wish to bathe, and wandered up the stream for a walk. On returning after a short time he saw no sign of the bathers, except their clothes and a hat floating on the water. He raised an alarm, went into the pool and searched for the bodies, but without success.

Mr. Millch, Conservator of Forests, soon reached the spot, and with the help of his men recovered the bodies. All attempts to resuscitate them by artificial respiration failed. They were buried yesterday in the Protestant Cemetery. They were both young missionaries of about 23.

TROUBLE OVER LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S LUGGAGE.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

At the Calcutta High Court on Thursday the rule obtained by Shaikh Bajoo against Rekha Singh, police constable of Chaibassa, for forcibly impressing his cart for carrying the Lieutenant-Governor's luggage and breaking the leg of his son-in-law, came on for hearing.

Mr. P. K. Majumdar and Mr. R. N. Chaudhury with Babu Hari Bhusan Mookerjee appeared in support of the Rule. Mr. Sultan Ahmed Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Behar and Orissa, showed cause.

Their lord-ships after hearing both sides delivered the following judgment: In this case it appears that the petitioner complained against a police constable, one Rekha Singh, to the effect that while the constable was employed in impressing cart for certain purposes, he voluntarily caused grievous hurt to one Shaik Tajoo. The constable was placed on his trial before at Deputy Magistrate of Chaibassa, and after the trial extending over a month and a half, he was acquitted under Sec. 258 Cr. P. Code. The petitioner applied and obtained a rule from this court on the Deputy Commissioner of Chaibassa to show cause why the order of the Deputy Magistrate should not be set aside. We have read and considered the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate and we have come to the conclusion that he has failed to consider the case with judicial care and impartiality. While he laid great stress on the point of credibility of the defence witness, it seems to us, he has wholly failed in considering the evidence for the prosecution. He has also wholly failed to appreciate and correctly weigh the evidence of the Deputy Magistrate. Babu Bhabadep Sircar, who says that he saw the accused constable running away followed by anumber of men. Some shouting "mardiya mardiya" other shouting "mar salako" "mar salako" and amongst them was Bajoo. He stopped petitioner and questioned him. The petitioner said that the constable broke the leg of his relative. The trying Magistrate has wholly failed to consider the value of that evidence. We desire to say nothing at this stage which will prejudice the case. We set aside the order of acquittal and direct that the accused be retired and having regard to all the circumstances of the case we direct that he be tried at Purulia.

STRANDED VARIETY ARTISTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With futher reference to the paragraph headed "Variety Artistes Stranded in Bombay" and the disclaimer to same published in the "Advocate of India" by Mr. Frank Sydney I should be pleased if you could find space for the following letter.

RE SPARKLETS THEATRICALS CO.

"I defy Mr. Frank Sydney or any other member of the Company to dispute the statement of affairs published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 15th instant. As stated in the article in question Mr. Frank Sydney and Co., left the Company in Bangalore owing to the fact of them not having received any salary for a period of three weeks. When the calamity came there were left in the Company the following artistis. Mr. Bert Swan, Miss Marie Vesta, Miss Olive West, Miss Nesta Verney and Mr. Will Tonkinson. These are the artistes referred to who had to suffer the hardships and had to battle their way to Bombay to try and raise capital to reach Colombo to get justice from their employers. The "Sparklets Company" did not disband until Friday after completing their weeks engagement at the "La Scala Theater."

The statement that all but two of the members had other enagements is untrue and up to the time of writing no other member holds any engagement with the exception of Mr. Frank Sydney and Co., who are engaged to appear in Calcutta. The original Company as it left London, consisted of:—

Mr. Frank Sydney, Mrs. Frank Sydney, Mr. Stephen Sydney, Mr. Bert Swan, Mrs. Bert Swan Miss Olive West, Miss Nesta Verney, Mr. Will Tonkinson, Mr. George Stewart Leslie. (Manager.)

Mr. Manuel De Fra was never a member of the "Sparklets Theatrical Co." but had been performing at the "La Scala Theatre" a week previous to the arrival of the "Sparklets."

I am in possession of all the artistes cables, and agreement relating to the artistes in London, also books of accounts kept by Mr. Will Tonkinson (Musical Director). These are open to inspection any time Trusting you will find room for the above.

Yours, etc.,

B. SWAN,

May 15. Agent W. A. F.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN MARKETS.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD OUTPUT.

MEXICO AND THE SILVER SITUATION.

THE WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY.

During mail week the London markets opened in a dull, cheerless way, but slightly brightened up towards the end of the week with the reported improvement in the Ulster and Mexican crises. The Silver market, owing to the trouble in Mexico which used to supply a third of the world's annual output of the metal, is at present the most interesting problem in the City, and is fully dealt with by our correspondent.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 1.

At the beginning of the current week there closed one of the most cheerless and dreary accounts known even during the past five years of depression and idleness. As a fitting finish a rush of forced sales with few buyers to absorb the stock was fittingly accompanied by the announcement that an old and respected firm of jobbers, a partner in which had been a member of the Committee, had "failed to comply with their bargains," to quote the pompous phrase of the Head Waiter. Brazilian descriptions had been their trouble.

There was certainly plenty of excuse for this dreary state of affairs. Never had the Ulster question brought us so near to civil war, while the position between Mexico and the United States caused an immense amount of discomfort. Then the money market is not so satisfactory as it might be. Writers are very fond of saying that the last will not improve with the turn of the month, but it must be remembered that Mr. Lloyd George has still his Budget to announce and let us know his taxation plan for the coming year. To add to the general gloom the news regarding the Emperor of Austria's health continue to be alarming.

With the completion of the account came Mr. Winston Churchill's olive branch and Sir Edward Carson's conciliatory speech, prospects of mediation in Mexico and better news of the Australian Emperor. Now there is always a tendency to put up prices at the commencement of an account, for at least two very obvious reasons; in the first place, the relief at the clearance of the past account and, secondly, buying by speculative individuals who feel that they have a fortnight in which to play with their money. So what with better news and the usual influences at the commencement of an account, there were signs of improvement all round as the week advanced. It is true that it did not amount to as much as the never-to-be-suppressed optimists would have us believe, but it was undoubtedly there.

STOCKS IN GENERAL.

Despite the lightening of rates in the money market, thanks to political troubles, I hear that a million and a half of money has come to the Bank of England from Berlin....This gold is Chilian, and it seems another five and a half million is to follow. There has been some genuine buying of Consols and curiously enough there has been a quiet demand for Bank of England stock and Bank of Ireland stock. To give a sketch of the markets in detail would not convey much this week; indeed, it might give a wrong impression for they merely reflect a state of nerves that is absolutely international. Canadian Pacifics, being the most international of all counters, suffered most, but I have always warned readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" not to be misled by the temporary fluctuations of this intrinsically valuable stock.

CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS.

A good deal of quiet attention has been paid to the shares of the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa. It is well to point out at once that the title of this company is somewhat misleading, for its interests are widespread and all over the world. A little time ago the dividend of the South African Gold Trust, with which the Goldfields Company is so much concerned, was passed, and this led to a good deal of nervousness among shareholders in the later. But meanwhile the Directors of the Goldfields have recommended an interim payment of a shilling a share, which has calmed the nerves of the shareholders. On the basis of last year's distribution of 10 per cent. the yield at the present price is 4½ per cent., not a very attractive return in these days of low quotations. The whole question as to whether the present price of Goldfields shares is too high hangs on what the Balance Sheet will show; whether it will be found as generally reported that the Directors have written down their holdings of South Africans to bed-rock. A large part of the assets consists of American investments and the revenue from these should steadily increase from now onwards. It is within the last seven years that the Company has shown the wisdom to extend its interests. Although only ten per cent. was paid in the year 1913-14, higher distribution have been made. For instance, in 1908 the dividend was 20 per cent., in 1909 35 per cent., in 1910 it was 30 per cent. and in 1912 it was 17½ per cent. It may fairly be assumed that the comparative modesty of last year's distribution was due to the conservative action of the directors in view of the adverse state of Stock Exchange business.

THE SILVER PROBLEM AND MEXICO.

Thanks to the position of affairs as between the United States and Mexico at the present time, the Silver Market is the most interesting problem in the City and is being studied by many who have scarcely been known to look at the daily quotation of the white metal in past times. Mexico supplied, or, I should rather say, used to supply a third of the world's annual output of the whole metal. The effect of the reduced exports of that unhappy country had scarcely been felt, but the difference between a partial depletion of the Mexican supply and its total disappearance for the time is of immense importance. How different is the point of view with which the market is regarded to-day to that of a short while back. Formerly the demand was the chief consideration of those who studied the position of the present and the outlook of the future. An increasing output, the vast stock held by the Indian Specie Bank and that part of North America's output that came from the Cobalt fields was on the increase. Now Mexico has ceased for the time being to give the world her very important contribution to the general supply and the Cobalt output is apparently on the decrease. It is to be sincerely hoped that not only will mediation be accepted thoroughly and that it will prove successful, but that during negotiations operations will be suspended. Half of the Mexican production, that is, one-sixth of the world's supply, used to go to the refineries of the United States. For many months that has been lost to the world. And now, thanks to the blockade by the United States, the other half of Mexico's contribution is tied up in Mexico City. There is another point that is put forward by some of the shrewdest operators and bankers. They point out that in the present disturbed state of the Republic of Mexico it is likely that mine-owners are going to extract the ore and send it to the refineries at the capital. The risk is too great and, if the present state of affairs lasts, careful miners will leave their valuable resources underground in the shape of ore. Thus it will be seen that the loss of the world's supply is already probably far greater than is generally estimated, while in the event of there being no definite settlement for some time it will be enormous.

THE ANTICIPATED GAMBLE.

Against this we have the prospect of considerable commercial development in China, from which country a strong demand is anticipated. Then, of course, we have, what is of such enormous importance in considering the white metal,—the speculative element, both in India and China. The prospect of a rise in the price of silver is likely to be the signal for buying and holding on a large scale in the East, while the great speculating fraternity in America, which will gamble in anything, whether it be wars, copper, or pork, are not likely to let so excellent an opportunity pass of indulging their favourite mania. It is entirely due to the fact that the failure of the Indian Specie Bank and the taking over of her hoardings of silver happened at the time that the Mexican supply began to fall off, that the price remained normal. But undoubtedly at the present time the undercurrent of strength that distinguishes the market is ominous. The history of the Indian Specie Bank brings my mind back to the time when Barings' Bank was in difficulties owing to the commitments of the late Lord Revelstoke in South America. Had that far-sighted financier been able to hold on all would have been well. Like so many clever men he saw very far ahead, but failed to take into consideration intervening circumstances that proved too strong for him.

WORLD'S SILVER PRODUCTION.

We are already well past the first quarter of 1914 and are only just to feel the worst of the silver pinch. Yet the figures of the world's production up to the end of 1913 are ominous enough. In 1911 the world's production was 225,000,000 ozs., of which Mexico's share was 79,000,000 ozs; in 1912 it had fallen to 224,000,000 ozs., of which Mexico supplied 74,674,000 ozs., in 1913 it showed a considerable drop at 212,000,000 and of this Mexico only supplied 60,300,000 ozs. These figures are remarkable and prove the great importance of the Mexican Republic as a factor, for while the decline of the world's output during that period was only 13,000,000 ozs., Mexico's share fell off to the extent of 18,500,000 ozs. Be it specially noted that of late years the situation has been largely affected by the remarkably important position held by Canada since the Cobalt field came to the front and that, as I have already said, that source of supply is on the wane.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN U. S. A. AND CHINA.

From what I have seen of statistics and heard from experienced persons interested, it looks as though the United States is losing the great position she held in the cotton world. It is true that during the season 1913-14 that country had the largest acreage under cotton and raised the largest crop on record, but I am given to understand that when the figures of the world's production are completed it will be found that she has not by any means gone ahead at the same rate as rival countries; and that her percentage to the general output will be less than it has ever been. Although there are no figures available, there is no doubt that the most striking advance will be shown by China. That country has gone ahead wonderfully as regards the cotton-growing industry and is likely to advance far more. Even when we have her figures we shall not know the truth, and it never will be known until China has her proper well-managed Government offices for the collection of statistics. Five years ago China produced about 600,000 bales, this year she will probably produce at least 6,000,000 bales. It must be remembered that with the discouragement of the opium industry an enormous quantity of land that had hitherto been devoted to the poppy is being put under cotton. In your country during that last six years the cotton crop has increased by over 30 per cent., and I am told that in Russia it has increased by at least 40 per cent. Then there is, of course, Egypt, a country that is making rapid advance.

SIR RONALD ROSS'S WORK.

A PLEA FOR SUITABLE RECOGNITION.

Sir Ronald Ross's action in forwarding a petition to the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking Parliament for some recognition of his discoveries as to the mode of infection of malaria was discussed on April 25 by Dr. W. J. R. Simpson with a "Morning Post" representative. "I am certainly of opinion," he said, "that those men who have benefited the British Empire and humanity by their researches should have some chance of being placed in fairly easy circumstances. Consider, for instance, what has happened with regard to Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic for plague in India. He is engaged by the Government of India as one of its officers, and his prophylactic is used both in that country and elsewhere. The Government of India actually makes money by selling it, but apart from his salary and the fact that he will probably eventually retire on a small pension he gets no benefit out of his discovery. The medical man is placed in a very different position from that occupied by the engineer. Lord Kelvin's discoveries were of immense value to the world, but by patenting them he received a large revenue, and died a rich man. The same can be said of the discovery of wireless telegraphy and so forth. Medical men cannot act in that way and patent their discoveries, nor is it desirable that they should, for it would lead to quackery. The fact remains, however, that they spend an enormous amount of time on their investigations, make their results public, and get the credit of the discovery, but nothing further. What reward, for instance, has Sir David Bruce ever received for the investigations that cleared Malta of what till recently was known as 'Malta fever'? Sir Patrick Manson, again, who was the pioneer in connection with the mosquito and malaria by his researches on the way in which the filaria were spread by the mosquito in filariasis received no grant in recognition of the value of his work."

"In the article recently published in the "Morning Post" I notice that you have indicated the great benefit to India of Sir Ronald Ross's work. Its value, of course, extends far beyond India. The Panama Canal could never have been constructed if that work had not been done. The knowledge that the mosquito carried malaria led to the American work on yellow fever, and the application of the results obtained enabled General Gorgas to make the Panama zone so healthy that the American engineers could carry out their magnificent work. The French engineers would have been quite capable of doing the engineering feat, but they lost 50,000 men while they were engaged on it, and had to abandon it, simply because their attempt was made before Sir Ronald Ross had done his work. For this reason one feels that the nation should look on his work as being of an exceptional character, and should recognise it. At present nothing is given. Everything is left to be done by the man personally, often at very considerable expense. To this general statement I should make the qualification that the Colonial Office is beginning to adopt a rather different attitude, and some money is being set aside to send out commissions of inquiry and to enable investigations into the causes of disease to be undertaken. It should be remembered that discoveries of the sort that demand signal recognition from the nation are not many, the work done on sleeping sickness by Sir David Bruce and Dr. Castellani having to be added to the other examples I have mentioned. That adequate rewards should be given for research is to my mind of very great importance. The fact that there are no such rewards is having a very bad effect on medicine in this country, for the younger men will not undertake research. I have not given much consideration to the question as to what would be the best method of arranging that the rewards should be available, whether by Nobel prizes, by petitions to Parliament, or otherwise, but in the present case of Sir Ronald Ross I think that he is doing a public service in presenting a petition to Parliament on the same lines as those followed in the case of Jenner."

WEEK-END TICKET LAW.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON DOVER HARBOUR TRAIN.

An important question affecting week-end railway tickets was decided at Wandsworth County Court on April 29th, when the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Company claimed from Mr. C. de Kimpe, a naturalised Belgian the excess fare on a journey from Dover Pier to Victoria.

For the company Mr. Fraser pointed out that the third-class week-end tickets to Calais were issued subject to the return of pasengers from Dover by third-class trains only. On Dec. 15 defendant was in a second-class compartment of the boat train with a third-class ticket. He refused to pay the excess fare on the ground that there were no third-class compartments on the train, and that he had a right to require the company to complete its contract. An inspector informed him that he could get a third-class train from the Harbour Station, but he refused to go to that station.

Defendant now said an official put him in a second-class compartment. He had travelled many times by the boat-train with third-class tickets, and had never had to pay excess fare.

Judge Harrington said defendant had no legal defence to the claim. The fact of his having travelled by the train with third-class tickets did not confer any right on third-class passengers who used second-class compartments.

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TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

REMRAKABLE ANNOUNCEMENT IN FRANCE.

A preliminary communication was made by Professor Letulle to the Academy Medicine in Parsi on April 28 of a new treatment of tuberculosis, for which remarkable results are claimed on behalf of a Swiss biologist, M. Henry Spahilinger, says "The Morning Post." According to the text of the communication made, the treatment consists of intramusoular injections of tubercle antigens and ferments. The antibodies employed are of various strengths, the dose given depending on the condition of the patient. In less advanced cases, in which, however; tubercle bacilli are present in the sputum, the treatment is continued for five or six weeks, while in more advanced cases it may extend over several months, as the dose can only be gradually increased. The ferments used in connection with the antibodies are associated with five different fatty substances of the class known as lipoids, the suggestion being that they facilitate the work of the antibodies by modifying the tissues of the body. Injections are made daily, but favourable results are said to have been obtained even by weekly injections.

The first result of the injection is a phase of depression, in which symptoms are aggravated. This is followed by marked improvement, with the disappearance of the tubercle bacilli from the sputum; the cough diminishes; the bacilli, as tested on guinea-pigs, become less toxic; the weight increases, especially when the administration of the injections is suspended and the lung cavities are dried up. Lupus and tuberculous cervical ganglia have also been treated with success. Fifty-four cases have been under treatment, and in seventeen of these there has been marked improvement, with the complete drying, up of the lung cavities, the disappearance of bacilli, and the arrest of fever.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS.

Two series of experimental results are also referred to in this preliminary communication. In the first series five guinea-pigs were infected with the tubercle bacillus of man and were treated from the end of December, 1911, to the end of March, 1912. At the commencement of treatment there was an advanced state of infection. A year later the animals, from which the signs of the disease had disappeared, were killed and examined. Traces were found of the extensive character of the disease, but no microscopic or other evidence could be obtained to indicate the presence of the tubercle bacilli. Emulsions of the principal organs were injected into other guinea-pigs, with negative results. A second series of seventeen guinea-pigs were treated similarly under the supervision of Dr. Edmond Lardy, of Geneva, and fifteen of these animals survived.

OPINION IN LONDON.

The above is an abstract of the preliminary communication made on Tuesday to the Academy of Medicine. Experts in this country are familiar with M. Spahlinger's method, and some tests have been carried out with it at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest and elsewhere. While the results are said to give some promise the evidence at present available is considered insufficient for it to be possible to make anything in the nature of a definite statement. If the experimental results obtained with guinea-pigs are confirmed it is recognised that an advance of great experimental importance, at any rate, has been made. The chief line of criticism, however, is that the treatment has not yet been worked out, and that nothing definite is known as to the action of the different ferments used. The material injected is obtained from animals artificially infected with tuberculosis. In view of this opinion, the public will be well-advised to suspend judgment until the results have been further tested. Announcements have frequently been made in the past that held out a corresponding promise which in the end has not been realised.

Though M. Spahlinger is not a medical man he has had a biological training. After being called to the Bar in Switzerland he worked for some time in the laboratories of the Pasteur Institute, and he has also been over in this country working in conjunction with medical men on the treatment of tuberculosis. He is thirty years of age.

INDIAN MAILS.

THE NEW CONTRACT.

Mr. J. Fred N. Graham, writing to "The Times" of April 27, suggests a division of the present Indian mail traffic. Mr. Graham says:—

All interested are aware that the Indian Government is at present negotiating a fresh mail contract, and opinions are very much divided as to the direction which the improvements the public have an undoubted right to expect should take.

May I be allowed to go briefly over the ground from the public point of view, and make a suggestion which, so far as I can ascertain, has not been brought forward hitherto, although no doubt it is not an orignial one?

The most important point at issue is whether the growth of the present mail traffic has not outstripped the facilities offered by a weekly service, and although the answer to this question may be "Not yet," I am afraid we are undoubtedly nearing the point at which a duplication will become an absolute necessity. The mere question of acceleration to the present service is to a great extent one of cost, and space does not permit me to enlarge upon the different degrees of importance attached to such acceleration, as viewed various points in the Indian empire. Sufficient for my purpose to lay stress upon the obvious fact that the time-table might be considerably accelerated without serious extra expense, so as to be of great service to residents in Bombay without materially improving the position of those in Calcutta.

Taking it for granted that the present mail traffic, if it has not already outgrown the one steamer a week service, will shortly do so, naturally look for a duplication on the lines of efficiency, economy, and additional facilities to the majority, and I venture with diffidence, because I am fully alive to the difficulties to be overcome and the vested interests to be dealt with, to suggest that instead of duplicating the present mail service the mails for Burma, Calcutta, and Northern India, including Delhi, should be separated from the Bombay route, and an entirely new service organised *via* Kurrachee, to deal with the traffic so separated, leaving the present service to carry the mails for Southern India, Madras, and the Central Provinces *via* Bombay as at present.

DIVISION OF TRAFFIC.

The advantages to be gained are a division of the traffic on economical lines, a marked acceleration in so far as Delhi and Calcutta are concerned, full use being made of the prospective broad-gauge line connecting Kurrachee and Calcutta *via* Delhi, enabling a shortening of the time-table on the Bombay route by certainly twelve hours on the outward passage, an improvement which is only in abeyance because of its interference with the hours of arrival in Calcutta.

Briefly, to show the advantages to Calcutta of the new route I would point out that at present a letter from London to Calcutta takes fifteen and a half days, and the reply is received in exactly five weeks. This would be reduced to four weeks and one day, and although, on the other hand, a letter from Calcutta to London would not receive equal acceleration, the time occupied could be reduced from thirty-seven and a half to thirty-four and a half days.

In conclusion, I would point out that if it was decided to duplicate the present mail service and, as has been suggested, despatch every second mail *via* Kurrachee, the traffic would quickly to a great extent automatically adapt itself to the division I have suggested, without affecting the economy to be gained by two distinct services. The bulk of the traffic most easily reached by Bombay would naturally go by that route, whereas that most easily reached by the Kurrachee route would be diverted, for it is obvious that a letter to reach Bombay *via* Kurrachee would lose after its arrival in Kurrachee all the time gained at the despatching end, and the sender would naturally wait for a direct steamer.

The Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara in the Central Provinces has drawn attention to the existence of a grass growing in the Chhindwara district which appears to be suitable for the manufacture of paper. This grass has been identified by the forest economist at Dehra Dun as Pinisetum Alopecures and has been found by the cellulose expert to contain 39 per cent. of cellulose and to be therefore a good second to baib, which produces from 40 to 42 per cent. according to the district of growth. In quality it is said to be similar but slightly inferior to baib pulp, and it bleaches easily; 15,000 to 20,000 tons of the grass can be had per annum. The tract in which it grows is about 18 miles from the railway and is connected therewith by a good road. A suitable factory site is available about two miles from the railway. Plenty of water is also available from a perennial stream.

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.

LORD MILNER ON EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT.

Viscount Milner presided over the ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts, on the night of April 29, when Mr. C. R. Enock read a paper on "The Need for the Better Organisation of Economic and Industrial Resources," says "The Morning Post." Mr. Enock said that the present conditions of economic strife and poverty would be comprehensible if we were living upon a moribund planet, whose resources were disappearing. But the earth's resources were much more than capable of supporting its whole population in plenty. The fault was largely due to the lack of a constructive science of living. The practical working of a science of living would call for a comprehensive and impartial survey of the existing conditions of life together with a full stock-taking of natural resources and topographical potentialities. It could not be said that we had ever entered upon a diagnosis of life of this nature with a constructive purpose in view. A constructive economic biology would have something of a new outlook for the world, regarding it as a vast property calling for efficient development. Disorganisation and waste were no matter for congratulation, and the most serious item was the human waste. A large part of the population lived only half a life, or put forth only half its powers. Other forms of waste were in the too prodigal use of natural resources, due partly to reckless commercialism and selfish expenditure. It was in the better organisation of arts, crafts, and industries that the real science of living must first operate. The minimum wage system seemed indisputable. Closer settlement of land was important, but there was also the problem of rendering it a profitable occupation. Regarding Free Trade and Protection, it was very doubtful if, for the bulk of a people, one system could be shown to possess marked advantage over the other The judicious decentralisation of industries was a matter for scientific study and legislation. An "Industry Planning Act" seemed to be required.

WHY STATE SOCIALISM FAILS.

Lord Milner, in opening a discussion, said the question of the organisation of the economic resources of the British Empire was very important. He had always been greatly puzzled at the lack of interest in the economic potentialities of the Empire. The question was whether the different parts of the Empire could not be more mutually helpful, seeing that the great lack of the Dominions was man-power and one of our great difficulties an excess of it. There was no physical or natural reason why our people should not find a satisfactory living here, but under present conditions we had not discovered the means of making these islands support 40 or 50 millions of people under reasonable conditions. His deepest conviction was that 95 per cent. of the misery in the civilised world was due to m[illegible] State Socialism was all very well. He was in principle a Socialist, but we had not the knowledge, the capacity, the character, or the regulating power to do what was proposed. It was not the physical difficulties that appalled him, but the amount of administration and government that would be required. And when he considered how poor a job we made of the subjects now reserved for government, he looked with alarm on schemes of improvement which seemed to make the whole of life a sphere of public administration. The greatest waste of human material in this country arose from deterioration under unfavourable conditions in the years of early adolescence. Good material became incapable of development later on, and therefore he advocated emigration in early youth before the young people had had time to run to seed here. The economic products of our dependent tropical Empire were curiously essential to the industries of our own country and other great countries in the temperate zone. The time was coming when the rivalry of European nations would consist largely in a struggle to get hold of the greatest share of those countries which produced raw materials for their industries. A new chapter in Imperial development and in the economic organisation of the world was opened when the British Government took the very important step of recognising that it was necessary for it to provide, if possible, the action which Lancashire required within the Empire. That chapter was going to be a very long and important one. There was often a prejudice against the development of our tropical possessions on the ground that it was mere capitalistic exploitation. Had Lancashire no interest in raw cotton? Had the masses of the poor no interest in cocoa or in animal and vegetable oils? What these countries required was first the "Pax Britanica" and then capital and brains. It did not follow that these should be supplied only by the rich.

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THE INDIA COUNCIL.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN ON ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

Sir William Wedderburn contributes the following interesting article to the "New Statesman" regarding the proposed reconstruction of the India Council. It is now announced that Lord Crewe will introduce a Bill embodying his proposals in the House of Lords on the 25th instant.

On July 31 last Lord Crewe, in the House of Lords, announced his intention, as Secretary of State for India, of introducing reforms in the constitution and methods of his Council at Westminster. He referred to the Parliamentary debates in 1858, when it was settled that the full responsibility of the Secretary of State to Parliament should remain intact, and that the Council should be purely advisory, devoting its time to matters of policy and questions of first-class interest. These constitutional arrangements are to stand fast. But he declared that in practice the methods of conducting business at the India Office were "intolerably cumbrous and dilatory; legislation would be necessary in order to carry out the required reforms; he would bring in a Bill for this purpose in the coming session; and he would "welcome any criticism or any fresh ideas that might be brought forward."

All who wish well to India must feel grateful to Lord Crewe for thus giving to the Indian public an opportunity of placing before him, and before Parliament, their views regarding the constitution and methods of the India Office in London, which is the ultimate seat of power. The Secretary of State in Council occupies the place of the Great Mogul, as the arbiter of Indian destinies; and, whatever his political creed, he has, on the whole, been regarded in India as a friend. But this feeling does not at all extend to his statutory councillors, who represent official influences; who have habitually resisted all enquiry into grievances; and who are regarded as the most formidable opponents to Indian aspirations. So hostile is the feeling in India that there has been a constant cry that the Council in its present form should be abolished altogether. But Lord Crewe has stated that abolition is not contemplated. What therefore the friends of India have now to do is to make full use of the opportunity offered to them, and show how the Council, instead of working mischief may be made the instrument of great benefit to India and to this country.

I will presently state the views put forward by the Indian national organisations. But, before doing so, it will be useful to recall the principles laid down in Parliament regarding the "personnel" of the India Council, and consider how, under modern conditions, suitable Councillors may be obtained as advisers of the Secretary of State.

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNCIL.

Referring to the debates in 1858, which show the view held by the great party leaders when the India Council was first constituted, we find that the selection of the Council "personnel" was the chief matter for consideration. Lord Palmerston, who introduced Government of India Bill No. 1, after stating that "the proposed Council must be a Council of advice, not a Council of control," proceeded to lay down the principle upon which (to use his own phrase) a sensible man would select his advisers, saying that the Government, "would wish to be advised by those most competent to give advice, and so far from choosing those most likely to be subservient and flexible they would no doubt deem it their duty as well as their interest to select those who, by their knowledge, experience, talent and capacity were most certain to prove useful assistants in the management of Indian affairs." Similarly Lord John Russell favoured "everything that can be done to preserve an independent character to the Council." And the same view was taken by Mr. Disraeli, who declared that the two great requisites for the Councillors were independence and knowledge. To these declarations Sir Charles Wood added, as the guiding principle, that "if we are to govern India it must be for the benefit of the natives of that country"; and this predicates yet another qualification—viz., that the Councillors should be men prepared to make the welfare of India their first consideration.

ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

It appears, therefore, that, according to the originators of the Council, the essential qualifications for Councillors are devotion to Indian interests, knowledge of Indian affairs, and independence. Accepting this proposition as reasonable, what, under the circumstances of the present day, are practical steps to be taken in order to secure the services of persons possessing these qualifications?

There seem to be three classes from which Councillors may advantageously be drawn: leaders of independent Indian public opinion; experienced with Indian administration, who have made their mark in English public life. Let us consider the qualifications of each of these classes.

As regards devotion to Indian interests, it stands to reason that this sentiment will ordinarily exist among the Indians themselves, and that its best exponents will be found among those Indian leaders who are most trusted by the people. Also, as to special knowledge of Indian matters, we may assume that Indians are the persons best acquainted with their own affairs: their knowledge is at first hand; and, as wearers of the administrative shoe, they alone can speak with certainty as to where it pinches. The remaining qualification, that of independence, could be secured in the case of Indians by adopting the plan advocated by Indian reformers, and approved in the Minority Report of Lord Welby's Commission, under which names would be recommended by the non-official members of the Legislative Councils in India.

WHERE OFFICIALISM.

The whole-hearted devotion to India which is natural to the patriotic Indian cannot be expected from Anglo-Indian administrators as a class, their professional interests and aspirations. At the same time it may rightfully be claimed that the best type of British officers, civil and military, have in the past made the welfare of India their first consideration. As regards knowledge of Indian affairs they are competent as advisers, so far as the official machinery is concerned. But they are foreigners, with an imperfect knowledge of the languages; and, owing to the excessive amount of desk-work in which they are entangled, they seem in later years to have lost touch with the masses of the people.

By means of Mr. Fox's Bill of 1784, Edmund Burke desired to give the control exercised in England over Indian affairs to a class of trusted public men, with ripe experience in Parliament, in the professions, and in business. The presence of such men, unconnected with the Indian administrtion, and trained in the wholesome atmosphere of British public life, is essential in the Council, to act as mediators between the independent Indian representatives and the Anglo-Indian nominees, giving the support of their vote to the side which shows the best knowledge of the facts, and which appeals most effectively to accepted principles of justice and fair play.

Such being the sources from which information and guidance may be obtained, how should the Secretary of State proceed in selecting "those who, by their knowledge, experience, talent, and capacity, are most certain to prove useful assistants in the management of Indian affairs"? Owing to the exigencies of Party Government, the Secretary of State for India seldom has personal experience of Indian affairs. How is he to deal successfully with what Lord Morley has caled "the enormous weight, complexity, delicacy, and hazards" of our obligations to India? At a distance of 6,000 miles he is directly responsible for the well-being of a population exceeding 250 millions: a task of extreme difficulty under any circumstances; without the goodwill and co-operation of the Indian people, it is an impossible one. As a boy, when we were living in Italy, I remember well the unhappy position of Austrian rule in Lombardy and Venetia. The Austrian administration was benevolent and efficient. But the Italians would have none of it. The most friendly official overtures were repulsed. If in the Piazza of Venice an Austrian officer entered a cafe, every Italian rose and departed, and never came there again. It was a case of passive resistance, and a national boycott; and we know that was the inevitable end. Happily for us in India the Sibyl's books have not yet been burnt. A wise and patient people, the heirs of an ancient civilisation, are willing cordially to co-operate with us, in workng for peace and promoting "the safety, honour, and welfare of his Majesty and his dominions."

WHAT INDIANS WANT.

The two great national organisations which voice Indian sentiment and aspirations are the Indian National Congress and the All India Moslem League. Founded in 1885, the Congress has persistently shown its desire to co-operate with the Government, placing year by year before the Viceroy and the Secretary of State a series of resolutions showing, in loyal and moderate terms, what are the needs and grievances of the people, and how they can best be dealt with in practice. The Congress has now been joined in its action by the Moslem League, and these organisations, representing the two great communities of India, are working together in harmony for the general good. At the sessions held last Christmas, at Karachi and Agra, both assemblies had responded to Lord Crewe's invitation, and submitted their views regarding India Office reform, appointing delegates to proceed to England and place their case before the Secretary of State and Parliament. I would specially ask attention to the reasoned statement on the subject in the address of the Hon. Nawab Syed Mahomed, a Mahomedan nobleman of the highest rank, and member of the Viceroy's Council, who was President of the Congress. Quoting the pronouncement of Mr. Disraeli, as Prime Minister, and Lord Stanley, who was responsible for the Act of 1858, he shows that it was their desire to inroduce the representative element into the composition of the India Council, and they expressed their regret that the unsettled condition of the country (the Mutiny of 1857 was then barely suppressed) did not admit of a representation of the people of India itself. Lord Stanley explained that they were willing to introduce the elective principle "if it were only possible to find a fitting and satisfactory constituency."

On this question of a constituency the Nawab points out that, under the reforms of Lord Morley and Lord Minto, the difficulty of providing an electorate has ceased to exist. The non-official members of the Provincial Councils in India have proved a perfectly satisfactory electorate in each province to return the elected representatives of the people to the Imperial Council; and there is no reason why the Government should not avail themselves of these electorates, as forming a proper constituency for returning members to the India Council in London. Accordingly the Congress strongly urges on the Secretary of State that not less than one-third of that Council should consist of Indians elected by the non-official members of the several Legislative Councils in India.

A MODERATE CLAIM.

Looking to the special qualifications, as advisers of experienced Indians, and the importance of the Secretary of State understanding the Indian point of view, it appears that this claim is a very moderate one. The Indian share in the Council might well extend to one-half. In any case, India expects that the Liberal statesmen of 1914 will not allow themselves to fall behind the Conservative statesmen of 1858, in recognising the need of adequate Indian representation. In perusing the debates of those past times, one is struck by the earnestness with which all parties in he House of Commons showed their interest in the welfare of India; Lord Palmerston declaring that all the improvements claimed by the East India Company had in reality been "the result of pressure on the Indian administration by debates in Parliament and discussions in the public Press." Let us hope that the Parliament and the Press of the new century will show no less zeal in fulfilling their duty towards the people of India.

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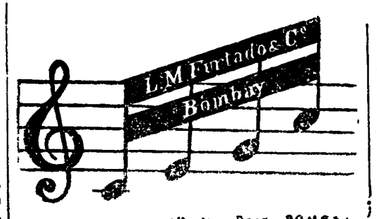
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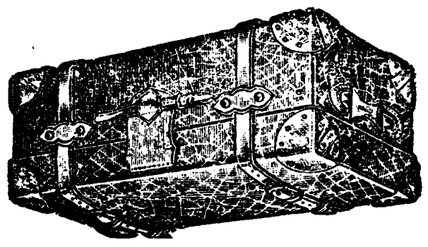

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NOTES OF A HOLIDAY IN EUROPE.

Celebration of Holy week at Malaga.

SOME USEFUL RECIPES.

(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

MALAGA, April 4.

There have been quite a number of ceremonies taking place in celebration of Holy Week which is considered of great importance in this country. On Holy Thursday we attended one of the processions which for three nights, go round and about the whole town from seven in the evening till the small hours of the morning with an accompaniment of rolling drums and blaring trumpets. Of course, originally, the whole thing had a religious purpose; to bring before the eyes of the ignorant masses the episodes of the Saviour's suffering and death. But now it is looked upon by the majority of the people as a sort of holiday show which makes a pleasant little break in their dull lives, and many of the younger men, inclined to rowdyism, amuse themselves with rudeness of word and look to women and a general roughness and impudence which is not pleasant. However, we, having a man with us, did not suffer much, and were able to see all there was to be seen, and this was certainly quaint enough to be worth seeing once. The show mustered in the principal square and the van was lead by a small number of mounted Guarda Civile, and we noticed that they, as all the riders we have seen here, use cruel bits on the horses, though the animals themselves seem quiet enough. Then came a large posse of firemen resplendent in brass mounted helmets; then men with side drums clad in monkish habits of black, with the hood drawn over their faces; then men with very harsh trumpets, and then a long procession of men carrying great candles is the most weird garb imaginable of which it is not easy to convey an idea. The costume was of a purple fabric made loose and to the ground, girt round the waist with a bright yellow girdle, with the hood bound with the same colour, but it was the head gear which made the whole dress so weird looking. This was a large stiffened shape, rather like the half of a great kidney-bean with the bulge turned to the back; to this was attached a sort of long curtain which came down over the shoulders and nearly to the bottom of the habit in front, with two gauze-covered slits over the eyes. They also wore white gloves so that no one should guess at their identity, for many of them are of high degree and at that time all are to be considered alike. They all carried immense, long, thick candles attached to a wooden handle, so heavy, that they were glad to ease themselves at every chance. Following them, was a nearly life-size representation of the Saviour clad in a purple robe with the two Roman soldiers mocking Him on a stage set round with glittering chandeliers, for all the world like the false flowers at an Indian marriage feast. This was carried by men in black robes, and following this came a band playing rather a gay march; then came the Host shrouded in a purple and yellow covering, and then the Bishop and his attendant priests. The same sort of the Saviour's agony pourtrayed, the last one, of His carrying the Cross was very elaborate, with mounted Roman soldiers and much more detail.

SPANISH LADIES' DRESSES.

On these days the Spanish ladies return to their full Spanish dress, which is used now only at a few religious seasons, and at bullfights. I thought what a pity it is that it is dying out, for I just loved to go about and see them in their high combs, much higher than I had imagined, set in their beautifully dressed hair, and the black lace mantilla arranged over it in such a way that it formed a charming frame to the face without in the least covering it; even quite a plain face looks well in the mantilla and as so many of the women are pretty, it added considerably to their looks. With this, was worn a black satin dress made in the latest mode, and a fan carried to protect their faces from the too ardent rays of the sun. During Holy Week no flowers were worn, but on Easter Sunday when the Churches were all bright with much gilding and somewhat garish ornamentation.—(but not of flowers and plants as we do.) there was the added beauty of a coloured flower stuck coquettishly over one ear, or on oneside of the comb. On Easter Day, there was a big-fight in the great amphitheatre built for the purpose, and the "get-ups" of some of the ladies I saw leaving the place was fascinating. I have not the least intention of attending a bull-figfiht, for even if I wanted to, which I most decidedly do not, I think it is not right to, more or less, tacitly approve of the pastime by one's presence at it.

We are having grey skies and the rain which is so much wanted and which should have come last month. After uninterrupted, glorious sunshine we are feeling quite aggrieved at its absence. Outside, on the outskirts of the town are market and flower gardens, where vegetables and flowers are grown, not only for this place, but to send to Seville and Madrid; to the owners of these gardens this rain will be providential, for we have noticed in these, as well as in the public gardens, the flowers were beginning to droop.

At Easter here, it is the custom to give the children of the family a white lamb or a kid, and it was amusing to watch the struggles of some of the little ones with their pets which they had, of course, taken out with them for their walk; one little, fat boy was reduced, at last, to carrying his kid, which once it was in his arms, was quiet and seemed to appreciate the fun of being carried by some one little bigger than itself.

The kind friend with whom we are staying is an American lady very clever at many of the dishes one reads of as exclusively American, in American books, and this week she has introduced us to two of them viz., "Doughnuts and "Pumpkin" pie, both so good that I am not the least surprised that they figure so largely in American literature. But both are quite different to what I had imagined them to be, and before I leave, I shall hope to be able to hand you on the recipes, which if you are successful with, should cause quiet a little sensation at your next tea-party. Meanwhile, I send you some others which seem so suited to the climate of India and are not difficult to make; a tasty way for a vegetable entree.

LYONNAISE CARROTS.

Cut carrots which have been parboiled in salted water, into narrow strips. Melt a tablespoonful of butter or good oil in a pan and fry a small onion in it till it browns, add the carrots and cook them for ten minutes, only allowing them to slightly colour. Drain them, and send to table on a hot dish, seasoning them with pepper and salt and sprinkling them with very finely minced parsley just before serving. This is a nourishing dish and may be well used in place of a meat entree in the hot weather.

CARAMEL NUT APPLES.

Make a caramel syrup by cooking a cupful of sugar over a slow fire till it turns a pale biscuit colour. Meanwhile, cut apples into quarters and either steam them with sugar and a very little liquid and spice, or cook them in a jar in the oven till they are quite soft, but not broken. Drain them, and dip each one into the hot caramel and then quickly roll them in finely grated cocoanut or any other nut available. Send them to table in a garnish of green leaves; this is a most tasty and pretty dish and might be carried out with other fruits, when there are no apples to be had.

PRUNE SPONGE.

This struck me as being a little out of the common and very easy to make. Cook in a jar in the oven half a pound or more of good prunes with two large cups of water, a very little spice, and sugar to make it rather sweet. This quantity of water is required as the syrup is to be used for the sponge. Strain the juice when the prunes are soft but not broken, and to two large cups of the juice add two small tablespoonfuls of gelatine previously dissolved in warm water, adding also any flavouring to taste. Set this on ice and when it begins to jelly, whip it till it is light and frothy, keeping it on the ice the while. At the last fold in lightly, as much whipped cream as you like, up to a large cupful, pour it into a wet mould and leave it on the ice to set. Serve it with the prunes, carefully stoned, piled round it.

COCOANUT PUFFS.

This I can heartily recommend to anyone having a tea-party, it is quite different to any recipe I have seen before. Add a pinch of salt to the whites of three eggs and whip them till firm, then gradually whip in a cupful of sifted castor sugar and 1½ cups of grated cocoanut. Put this into a double boiler and cook it for 20 minutes; remove from the fire and beat into it 1½ cupfuls of cornflour and sufficient vanilla flavouring. Drop this in spoonfuls on buttered tins, and bake them in a moderate oven till they are a pale biscuit colour.

ROSE PUNCH.

It is sometimes so difficult to think of an uncommon drink to give at an evening party and the following is extremely nice if it is not made too sweet, and it has the advantage of novelty as well as that of looking dainty; it is also within the powers of any one to make. Boil in a seer and a half of water 1½ large cups of sugar for ten minutes, skimming off any scum which may rise. Add a teacupful of rose water, a cupful of strained honey, a seer and a half each of strained orange and lemon juice; cool this on ice and serve it in glasses with crushed ice; or still better, freeze it till it just granulates and serve it in glasses with a tea spoon, and in both cases add a few crystalised rose-leaves when serving. A smaller amount can be made by halving these quantities.

BEAUTY AND ATTENDANT SACRIFICE.

I will reserve other novelties I have come upon till next week, as I want to have a chat upon a subject in which most women take a very keen interest and upon which I have lately been in a position to gain a good deal of useful knowledge; one thing is quite sure that the French saying, *il faut souffrir pour etre belle*, i.e., you must suffer to be beautiful, is absolutely true. In other words, that to be less fat you must sacrifice your liking for certain foods and more especially for sweeties of most kinds. Above all, get this following fact into your mind for ever. There is no drug or medicine known to medical science that, by either internal or external application will cause the slightest reduction of ordinary fatty tissue. Many women who are not the least above the proper weight for their height, lose all sense of perspective in regard to their size, and have a craving to be like two boards put together, which no one with any artistic sense can admire for a moment, and which no man I have ever talked to about it admires either. Surely, the most beautiful line in nature and art is the curve, and by no stretch of imagination can the contour of a deal board be considered graceful or artistic for a human being. So that a woman needs to consider her height and her age before she decides, either that she is too stout, or the amount of the over stoutness. The appended table is one of the most complete and reliable that I have ever seen, and it will be worth your while to cut it out and keep it for reference if you have any qualms about your weight.

Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
0	120	125	128	131	133	134	134	134
5 1	122	126	129	131	134	136	136	136
5 2	124	128	131	133	136	138	138	138
5 3	127	131	134	136	139	141	141	141
5 4	131	135	138	140	143	144	145	145
5 5	134	138	141	143	146	147	149	149
5 6	138	142	145	147	150	151	153	153
5 7	142	147	150	152	155	156	158	158
5 8	146	151	154	157	160	161	163	163
5 9	150	155	159	162	165	166	167	167
5 89	154	159	164	167	170	171	172	172
5 11	159	164	69	173	175	177	177	178
6 0	165	170	571	179	180	183	182	183

I do not think there is any necessity to go beyond this height as I only give it for the benefit of women, but these are the average weights carefully made up from well-known statistics. For a man, add two pounds to these weights, and for a woman subtract two. In my own case, I have always thought I was many pounds heavier than I should be for my height, but I find by this table I am only eight pounds heavier than I should be at my age, and this bears out what I was told a short while ago by a man who is learned in such matters. There is only one way of getting rid of any excess of weight. That is, to use it up in the production of body energy—and stop storing up more. Here in a few words is the explanation of fat. Ordinarily, the body maintains automatically a balance "food intake" and "energy output." Our normal appetites guide us to the right amount to eat, in order to produce just the right amount of energy required for our day's work. If the work increases, the need for food increases in proportion. This minimum requirement of food is called our "maintenance diet." There are in this connection three kinds of overplus weight to be considered, and as this is somewhat lengthy I will reserve this till next week, when I shall also suggest means whereby the normal balance may be maintained.

A "SCENE" IN 1916.

SHOWING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY MANNERS.

Mr. Asquith. I wish to ask the Prime Minister whether he will grant a full judicial enquiry into the recent military and naval movements contemplated by the Government in Munster.

Mr. Law (who was greeted by shouts of "Assassin"). I see no necessity for any such enquiry. I am prepared to answer for the Government on the floor of this House.

Mr. Lloyd George. May I ask the right honourable gentleman how many members of the Government are interested in armament companies, and to what extent they would have profited by the contemplated Tipperary pogrom? (Shouts of "Yah," "Thieves-" "Brigands!" and "Yah!")

Mr. Law. I utterly and entirely repudiate the suggestion of the right honourable gentleman. (Opposition shouts of "Liar" and "Coward.") The information the right honourable gentleman has gained during his intrigues with the rank and file of the Welsh regiments is totally——.

Mr. Speaker. Order, order. That reply obviously does not arise from the question.

Mr. Asquith. I wish to ask the right honourable gentleman if he is prepared to make a statement on oath. Nothing else will convince the country, as it knows by experience that Ministers are steeped in falsehood.

Mr. Law. That is an allegation against the honour of Ministers. (Mr. Churchill, "They have none.") If the Leader of the Opposition desires to attempt to substantiate these charges I will give him a day—or a week, if he wants it.

Mr. Swift MacNeill. Afraid of five years for perjury. Blackguards!

Mr. Amery (President of the Local Government Board). Mr. Speaker, should I be in order if I appealed to you to ask Members on the other side to maintain the honourable traditions of this House?

Mr. John Ward. All they care for is the £5,000 a year.

Mr. Speaker. Order, order! I must ask honourable members not to turn Question time into a debate.

Mr. Churchill. I beg to ask the Prime Minister whether the guns of the first cruiser squadron are not at this moment trained on Limerick, and to ask him if ample time will be given for women and children to escape before the massacre begins?

Mr. Bonar Law. The first cruiser squadron is not at Limerick. (Loud shouts of "Liar!") That disposes of the second part of the question also. (Cries of "No!" "Shame!" "Child-murderer!").

Lord Winterton (Junior Lord of the Treasury). Mr. Speaker, may I draw your attention to the fact that several Members of the Opposition shout "Liar" at the Prime Minister whenever he rises to his feet?

Mr Speaker. The term is certainly an objectionable one, but unfortunately there are Parliamentary precedents.

Mr. Raymond Asquith. Yes, that's what he used to call Papa.

Mr. Lloyd George. May I ask the Prime Minister if it is true that victims of the Celtic pogrom are to be refused treatment by their panel doctors?

Mr. Law. As there will be no victims (shouts of "Found out" and "Afraid") the question of medical treatment does not arise.

Mr. John Redmond. Enough of this foolery. Enough of the deliberate falsehood of Ministers. I go to Ireland at once, where half a million resolute, dour, determined men are ready to defy this Government of assassins.

(Loud Opposition cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, as Mr. Redmond retires from the House.)—"PUNCH"

The Indian Railway Administration Report for 1913 will not be published this year until September. The report will in future deal with the official year April 1st to March 31st, and the report to be published in September will contain the figures for 1st January to 31st March, 1913, as well as all those for the year April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

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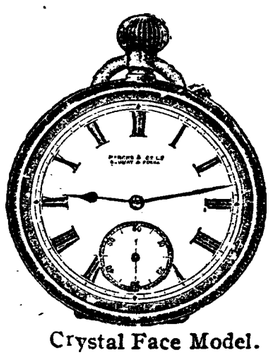

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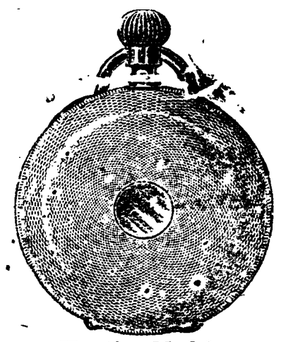

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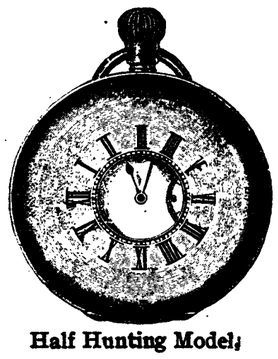

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